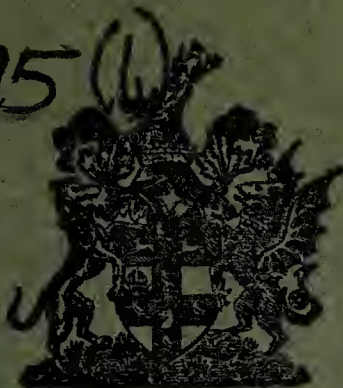


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THE ROYAL TOWN OF
SUTTON COLDFIELD

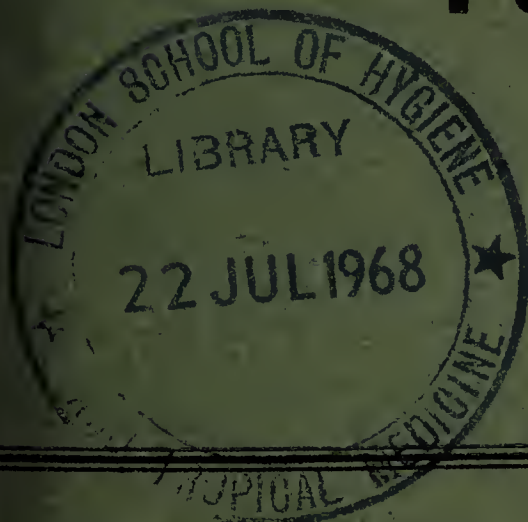
Borough of Sutton Coldfield

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health and
Borough School Medical Officer

for the year

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THE ROYAL TOWN OF
SUTTON COLDFIELD

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1966

JAMES R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.(Glas.)
Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL TOWN OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

by J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.(Glas.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Royal Town of
Sutton Coldfield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my report on the health of the Borough of Sutton Coldfield and the work of the Public Health and Health and Welfare Committees of the Council during the year 1966.

During the year it was felt that progress was being made since the staffing situation had improved. However, this was unfortunately brought to an end by the untimely death of Dr. Robinson, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who died in August 1966. He had been with us for a year and during that time had impressed everyone with his efficiency and enthusiasm for his work.

Particular advances were made in the extension in the scheme for vaccination against Tuberculosis and in Health Education, where a special booklet was produced for use in all schools in the Borough, this containing lists of lectures, film shows, exhibits and other items which could be provided by the Health Department.

The loss of Dr. Robinson set back much of the work in these fields, and owing to the fact that it was found impossible to find a replacement, much of the work, particularly in the School Health Service has suffered.

In this country great store seems to be laid upon the value of administration and administrators, undoubtedly they have their place, and an important one at that. However, unless it is realised by Local Authorities that without their professional staffs, medical, nursing and the various other related professional staffs, the administration would be useless, then the work of Health Departments cannot go on.

Until such professional staff is paid in proper relation to the non-professional staff the present shortage and difficulties in attracting staff into local authority work will undoubtedly continue, if not increase.

This year we are asked to comment on several items. In regard to co-operation with other sections of the Health Service, I can say without hesitation that our relations with the Hospital Service here are excellent. The various staff concerned meet from time to time; the Public Health Department has been afforded office accommodation in Good Hope Hospital for some time now and the closest co-operation exists at all levels.

In the field of General Practice, every assistance is being offered to general practitioners to work together, particularly in association with the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, and it appears that links are being steadily forged which will in the foreseeable future provide a number of joint small health centres where the Local Authority and General Practitioner Services will work in the closest way.

In regard to fluoridation, at the present time only that part of the Borough which lies next to Birmingham is receiving fluoridated water supply. As and when South Staffordshire Waterworks Company overcome the many difficulties which face them in this matter, perhaps the rest of the Borough will be able to enjoy the benefits of water which has been subject to fluoridation.

The work of clearance of unfit houses has continued during the year and at the end of the year the current five year programme had been practically completed. It seems likely that the next step will be a survey of the housing position in the Borough to ascertain whether the formulation of a new programme is desirable. In this connection the report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee may be of assistance when issued.

There is no doubt that the emphasis on dealing with older houses in the Borough has moved from demolition to improvement over the past few years and in this respect special attention should be drawn to the Council's interest in the introduction of improvement areas. At the end of the year nearly 600 houses had been included in such areas, of which 214 houses lacked amenities, half of which were improvable under the terms of the legislation.

The routine work under the Food and Drugs Act has continued during the year despite staff changes and routine sampling and food hygiene visits have been about average. The number of food complaints received in the office was slightly less than last year and it is interesting to note that about 25% of those received were not substantiated on investigation. Every complaint received is fully investigated with the complainant and with the firms concerned. From the point of view of sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis it is again worthy of mention that the emphasis has moved from the discovery of pure adulteration to the control of advertising and additives. In this latter connection three sets of Regulations issued during the year emphasises this trend—

- (i) The Anti Oxidants in Food Regulations
- (ii) The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations
- (iii) The Mineral Hydro Carbon in Food Regulations.

In addition, new Regulations were issued in connection with butter, salad cream and cheese.

Towards the end of the year new Regulations were introduced in connection with Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles which apply standards for Food Hygiene to these structures. The Regulations are not without difficulties of interpretation but they should result in improved standards in this section of the Food Industry.

From the point of view of Milk and Dairies control there has been some activity in the investigation of raw milk supplies for the presence of brucella organisms. This investigation is a joint one involving the Local Authority, the County Health Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Veterinary Surgeon retained by the farmer. During the year a good many samples were taken in connection with the investigations and it was found that two raw milk supplies were infected. The sale of raw milk from these sources was stopped and the necessary steps taken to eliminate the source of infection. It is pleasing to note that the investigations proceeded with the fullest co-operation of the people concerned.

The introduction of Smoke Control Areas in the Borough continues in accordance with the Council's programme which envisages the whole Borough being smoke controlled by 1979. At the end of the year about one-sixth of the dwellings and one-twelfth of the area of the Borough was under Smoke Control Orders, and further orders were in the process of submission.

The year saw further alterations in procedure in so far as alterations in cost limits for appliances were introduced by Circular 25/66. There is a tendency for the costs in Smoke Control Areas to rise owing to the changes in grant procedure and the freedom of choice which is given to householders affected. In this connection on two occasions in the year the Committee saw fit to refer price increases to the Minister of Economic Affairs.

In August 1966 the Ministry drew the attention of Authorities in the West Midlands area to the fact that supplies of gas coke in the area may be insufficient for Smoke Control Areas, if such areas were based solely upon that fuel. Accordingly, alterations in procedure enabled householders in Smoke Control Areas to replace soft coke burning appliances in certain circumstances.

For some time there have been differences of opinion in connection with the desirability of the Ministry Memorandum on Chimney Heights in connection with furnaces emitting low amounts of sulphur and it is expected that a new Memoranda will be issued in the near future which may lead to a reduction in chimney heights for this class of appliance.

The routine inspection of premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has continued during the year and at the end of the year the first general inspection of all registered premises was completed and some second general inspections commenced. The year has been largely one of consolidation, with every effort being directed towards the completion of work specified on notices served since the introduction of the Act.

It is interesting to note that the Act affects nearly 4,000 people employed in the Borough in about 700 premises, and that since the general inspections were started 552 notices were served involving 1,878 items needing attention to comply with the Act. There is no doubt that the work of inspection involving supervision of cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, sanitary and washing facilities, dangerous machinery, etc., must result in an improvement in working conditions of the people affected by the Act.

In regard to the work of the Public Health Inspectorate, the year's work was slowed down to some extent by staff changes which took place at the beginning of 1966. Vacancies in staffing are sometimes difficult to fill and there is an inevitable slowing down whilst newcomers become accustomed to new duties. Such changes reflect in the amount of work performed within the section but it is pleasing to note the Council's appreciation of the necessity to maintain a staff of high quality. In this connection encouragement has been given for staff to attend courses involving a variety of topics including radioactivity, noise, fixing of fireplaces, pest control, meat and poultry inspection, and attendance has been authorised at Week-end Schools and National Conferences. By these means it is possible for staff to keep abreast of developments in the many aspects of environmental public health. It is pleasing to record that one member of the staff was successful in obtaining the Diploma for an Inspector of Meat and Other Foods during the year.

There are a good many miscellaneous duties which fall to the Section by virtue of their many contacts with business premises in the Borough and over the past few years the Consumer Protection Act has been allotted to the Inspectorate for administration. This Act controls the sale of Oil Heaters and Children's Nightdresses, and during the year new Regulations were issued laying down standards for stands for carrycots.

For the first time since 1961 the Council decided to take steps to spray certain parts of Sutton Park as a deterrent against biting insects. The areas concerned are generally those of a marshy nature approaching the pools in the park. The work was done by a firm of private contractors and was carried out following discussions with the Nature Conservancy and the Parks Advisory Committee, the insecticide used being one of the lesser persistent types.

From a point of view of Health Education the Inspectorate was involved in organising visits and giving talks to scholars of Sutton Coldfield Girls' Grammar School and Boldmere High School for Girls in connection with topics of Public Health interest.

In the early part of the year lectures were given to pupils of the Sutton Coldfield College of Further Education in connection with a course for the Diploma of the Association of Medical Secretaries.

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the work of the section has increased considerably during the twelve months under report. In particular if the programme laid down by the Council in connection with Smoke Control Areas is to be adhered to, the provision of further assistance for this facet of the work becomes imperative.

The rising population, with its increasing number of houses, shops and other business premises throws additional work upon the Inspectorate and there is no doubt that the Council will have to consider augmenting the staff if the whole of the responsibilities laid on the Council are to be discharged efficiently.

The work in the Child Welfare Clinics continues steadily and there has, during the year, been a slight rise in the total attendances made. Over the next few years I feel that there will be a considerable change in the work in the clinics, particularly as more units are attached to the Child Welfare Clinics where the general practitioners may be able to carry on their work and perhaps some of the present work of the clinics. This I hope will release the local authority medical officers to carry out more specialised work in connection with the physically and mentally handicapped.

The Mothers' Clubs which were started last year have made excellent progress and it is likely that others will be started in the foreseeable future at the other Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Once again I must thank those who give their time and energies to the voluntary work in the Child Welfare Clinics, in particular in the issuing and care of the food stuffs in the clinics and also, with help in weighing and other tasks which have to be undertaken. We are very fortunate in Sutton Coldfield having excellent volunteers who do this work over the years without any fuss and the Borough owes them a great deal for their help.

In regard to the hospital accommodation for maternity cases, Good Hope Hospital was nearing completion at the end of the year under review and plans were making progress in connection with the scheme which was outlined last year whereby the local authority midwives might work in the hospital. It is sincerely hoped that the County Council who control the policy in these matters will agree to this system being worked in Good Hope. It is extremely important that in all fields the general practitioners, the hospital services and the local authority services should work closely together. Unfortunately there are certain legal difficulties which, if strictly interpreted, preclude local authority midwives working in the hospital, just in the same way as they also preclude district nurses from giving all the help they could when working in close co-operation with general practitioners' practices. It is time that these matters were put in order if it is the intention that the tripartite divisions of the Health Service should be abolished in spirit, if not in body, and it is really time that parliamentary time was found to alter these matters so that hospitals and health departments could get on with the job without worrying about such matters, and having to consult and discuss and argue about the rights and wrongs of something that is obviously sensible and practical.

In regard to domiciliary midwifery, I feel that unless we alter the system under which domiciliary midwives work, in areas where there is a likelihood of a large proportion of births taking place in maternity units or hospital, since the local authority midwives will be spending most of their time doing maternity nursings rather than deliveries, there is going to be no incentive for nurses who are interested in midwifery as such to come to the local authority side of the work and take up domiciliary midwifery. Already there are signs, in fact obvious signs, that in some areas of this country the domiciliary midwifery service is finding it difficult to continue, and find enough domiciliary work for their staff. Such a high proportion of mothers have opted for hospital confinement where available that the number of domiciliary births has plummeted down.

In regard to Mental Health, it is pleasing to report that the long-awaited Longmoor Junior Training Centre was opened during the year. This purpose-built unit provides an ideal setting for the training of mentally handicapped children and should serve a useful purpose for many years to come. This training centre did not get off to a very good start owing to the misunderstanding of some residents in the town who felt that if such a training centre was built in Banners Gate nothing but trouble and tragedy would ensue. This meant a considerable delay in discussions and meetings, but in the end reason prevailed and the training centre project was continued. However, a limitation on the age group to be admitted to the Centre of 16 years has proved a considerable handicap, especially when the St. Nicholas Temporary Training Centre which has been in operation for some time now, is hardly the ideal place for its purpose and many of the children there could have been admitted to Longmoor Junior Training Centre to their advantage, having regard to the excellent equipment which is available for their training there, particularly of a practical nature in the woodwork and mechanical side of things and in the special kitchen training equipment. However, we have had to do our best, although we have not been able to give the staff at Longmoor some of the types of children they would perhaps have liked for training, nevertheless they have all done their best and have, I am sure, created an excellent training centre which has the support of the parents and in which the children seem to be happy.

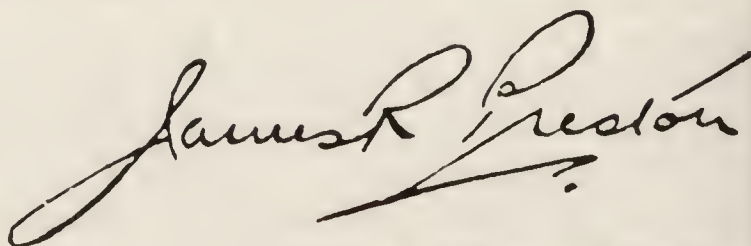
As to the residential accommodation at Longmoor, this is not being used to anything like its capacity and certainly at this stage it would seem to be perhaps a luxury which, having regard to other training centres in the County with such accommodation, could have been done without, and replaced by perhaps one unit of this type which could have been kept fully occupied for the northern part of the County.

This has not been an easy year; particularly from a staffing point of view. It is hoped that things will improve.

However, it can be confidently said that all the staff of the Health Department have worked hard to overcome the problems which they have been faced with and have succeeded in keeping things going as well as could be expected.

I would particularly thank Mr. Mitchell, Chief Public Health Inspector, Miss Horn, Chief Nursing Officer who left in October, and Mr. Nicholls for their excellent work during the year.

Finally, I thank the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor L. J. Knight and Councillor H. Musgrave, Chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee for their support and advice.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James R. Preston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then curves back under the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

SUTTON COLDFIELD HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE — REVISED CAPITAL BUILDING PROGRAMME, 1966

<i>Description</i>	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/77
CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, including NURSES' FLATS	Wylde Green Clinic + G.P. accomm. —— Ashfurlong Clinic + 2 Nurses' Flats + G.P. accomm.	Walmley Clinic + 2 Nurses' Flats + G.P. accomm. —— Boldmere Clinic + 2 Nurses' Flats + G.P. accomm.	Central Clinic (pending development plans)			
SEPARATE NURSING ACCOMMODATION	6 Nurses' Flats, Maney		2 Nurses' Flats, Gibbons Road			
MENTAL HEALTH	Senior Training Centre					
AMBULANCE DEPOT		Boldmere Ambulance Depot				
WELFARE OCCUPATION CENTRE						Social and Occupational Centre for all classes of H/C Persons
WELFARE HOMES (Old People)	Boldmere			1 Home—site to be selected in Sutton Coldfield		

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966-67

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor H. Herringshaw, C.C.).
Councillor L. J. Knight (*Chairman*).
Councillor H. J. C. Musgrave (*Deputy Chairman*).
Alderman Taylor.
Alderman Brassington.
Councillor Jones.
Councillor Hamilton.
Councillor Mrs. Dunnett.
Councillor Mrs. Carpenter.
Councillor McDonald.
Councillor Mrs. Hackett.
Councillor Vickers.
Councillor Hudson.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1966-67

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor H. Herringshaw, C.C.).
Councillor Musgrave (*Chairman*).
Councillor Mrs. Dunnett (*Deputy Chairman*).
Alderman Mrs. Grounds.
Alderman Gunby.
Alderman Potter.
Councillor Hamilton.
Councillor Bannister.
Councillor Mrs. Carpenter.
Councillor Mrs. Hackett.
Councillor Ward.
Councillor Price.
Councillor Mrs. Coombes.
Councillor Birbeck.
Councillor Dillon Trenchard.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, 1966

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	-	J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.(Glas.), D.P.H.
<i>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</i>	- - -	B. D. ROBINSON, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Died 15/8/66).
<i>Assistant Medical Officers</i>	-	M. C. T. WILKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G. (left for D.P.H. course 30/9/66). I. M. S. NICHOLLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. C. A. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 1/11/66).
<i>Part-time Medical Officers</i>		E. M. STOCKWIN. J. B. TYLER. L. P. JAMES. D. ROGERS. M. RICHARDS.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>		H. T. MITCHELL, <i>a, b, c and d</i> , A.M.I.P.H.E.
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	- -	R. I. W. OWEN, <i>a, b, c and d</i> . (left 14/1/66). A. MERCER, <i>a, b and c</i> (commenced 25/1/66).
<i>Public Health Inspectors</i>	-	H. MEREDITH, <i>a and b</i> . S. J. MAYO, <i>a and b</i> . R. C. DRAKE, <i>a and b</i> . A. MERCER, <i>a, b and c</i> (appointed Dep. C.P.H.I.). R. WESTERMAN, <i>a and b</i> (left 23/1/66). P. HICKMAN, <i>a, b and c</i> (commenced 1/3/66). D. S. BALL, <i>a and b</i> (commenced 18/7/66).
<i>Pupil Public Health Inspector</i>		R. S. SPURRIER.
<i>Borough Nursing Officer</i>	-	Miss J. HORN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. (left 4/10/66). Miss M. McCaffery (appointed 5/10/66).
<i>Deputy Borough Nursing Officer</i>		Miss M. McCaffery, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. (appointed B.N.O.). Miss A. Salvage (appointed 1/12/66).
<i>Health Visitors</i>	- - -	Mrs. M. HORROCKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs. V. F. THIRKILL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss I. SHOTTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Q.I.D.N. Miss A. SALVAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. (appointed Dep. B.N.O.). Miss B. M. HARRIS, S.R.N., Pt. 1. Mid. Cert., H.V.Cert. Miss M. C. MAIRET, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.I.D.N. (left 9/4/66). Miss D. M. BROOKES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Mrs. J. A. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss R. P. MOLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. Miss A. M. EAST, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

- a.* Statutory certificate of a Public Health Inspector.
- b.* Meat and other Foods Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- c.* Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- d.* Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

- Health Visitors—contd.* - Mrs. I. M. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Miss F. E. M. FLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
H.V.Cert.
Mrs. S. C. M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pts.
1 & 2, H.V.Cert. (commenced 1/8/66).
Miss M. M. HANNON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Pts. 1 and 2, H.V.Cert. (commenced 3/10/66).
Miss J. M. WADE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Pts. 1 and 2
H.V.Cert. (commenced 26/12/66).
- Part-time Health Visitor* - Mrs. J. DRESSLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
- Part-time Clinic Nurses* - Mrs. H. D. BOTTELEY, S.R.N.
Mrs. B. L. FARMER, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1.
Mrs. M. P. JEPHCOAT, S.R.N.
Mrs. M. C. DREWRY, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. B. HOWARTH, S.R.N. (left 31/8/66).
Mrs. J. PEDLAR, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1.
- Midwives* - - - Miss B. L. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.
*Miss A. BEAUMONT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. BRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*Miss J. METHVEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. M. B. FERRIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.I.D.N.
*Mrs. W. E. PARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
*Miss P. B. TERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. R. WOODS, neè HORSLEY, S.R.N.,
S.C.M.
Miss B. M. WESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Part-time Midwives* - - Mrs. P. W. GIBBONS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. M. TANSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. E. M. GODFREY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
(Pts. 1 and 2) M.T.D. (left 22/10/66).
- District Nurses* - - Miss S. GLOVER, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. E. A. EDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs. M. A. EDMONDS, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. H. M. GILES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. K. M. JONES, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. D. M. PRIEST, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. L. M. REDDY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. S. A. SHELLEY, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. B. CHALLENGOR, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. A. F. COUSTON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mr. T. G. WATSON, S.R.N. RNMS and BTA
(commenced 3/12/66).
- Part-time District Nurses* - Mrs. S. F. WHATSON, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. A. HUMPAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M. Pt. 1.
Mrs. J. M. MUSSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.
Mrs. M. BRADBURY, S.R.N.
(commenced 1/5/66).
Mrs. E. BANKS, S.R.N.
Mrs. J. WOLSTENHOME, S.R.N., S.C.M.
R.C.N.(Ind.). (commenced 4/7/66).
- District Nurse/Midwife* - Miss E. M. GOGERTY, S.E.N., S.C.M.
- Chief Clerk* - - G. W. T. NICHOLLS.
- Deputy Chief Clerk* - - R. M. HALL.
- *Teaching Midwives.

<i>Clerks</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. M. D. BAUM. Mrs. M. W. BISHOP neè HOLLIS. Mrs. N. NEVILL (commenced 18/4/66). Mrs. B. M. WALLACE (commenced 23/5/66— left 2/12/66). Mrs. V. A. FOX (commenced 10/10/66). Mrs. A. KIRBY. Mrs. J. HALL (left 31/3/66). Miss M. E. ASHTON (left 20/5/66). Miss S. D. WEARE (left 31/3/66). Miss S. E. WHITEHOUSE (commenced 3/1/66, left 23/9/66). Miss S. C. MARTIN (commenced 5/12/66). Miss J. A. BAILEY. Miss H. J. LAGOE.
<i>Shorthand Typists</i>	-	-	-	-	Miss V. A. STOCKS. Miss J. M. DAWSON (commenced 1/6/66). Mrs. V. FARLEY (left 14/5/66). Mrs. B. J. STORAH.
<i>Home Help Organiser</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. N. W. GRUNDON.
<i>Senior Mental Health and Welfare Officer</i>	-	-	-	-	M. O'DONNELL, R.M.N., S.R.N.
<i>Welfare/Mental Welfare Officer</i>	-	-	-	-	G. FITZPATRICK, R.M.N. (commenced 4/7/66).
<i>Mental Welfare Officer</i>	-	-	-	-	J. M. MOODYCLIFFE, R.M.N., S.R.N.
<i>Temporary Adult Training Centre Supervisor</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. L. M. J. PUGH, S.R.O.T.
<i>Assistant Supervisors</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. T. WALFORD, S.R.N. (left 8/4/66). Mrs. J. McMAHON (commenced 27/4/66— left 9/9/66). Mrs. B. V. TINSLEY (commenced 9/11/66).
<i>Junior Training Centre Supervisor</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. M. G. SPICER, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip. T.C.T.M.H. (commenced 18/4/66).
<i>Senior Assistant Supervisor</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. E. A. DIXON, Dip.N.A.M.H., Dip.T.C.T.M.H. (commenced 1/6/66).
<i>Assistant Supervisors</i>	-	-	-	-	Miss F. A. HARRISON (commenced 1/5/66). Mrs. C. BENNETT (commenced 1/9/66). Miss J. M. BARDELL (commenced 1/5/66). Miss B. S. TOMKINS (commenced 25/4/66).
<i>Home Teacher for the Blind</i>	-	-	-	-	Mrs. P. A. GILBERT.
<i>Occupational Therapist</i>	-	-	-	-	Miss A. J. LEGATE.
<i>Public Analyst</i>	-	-	-	-	R. K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
<i>Rodent Operatives</i>	-	-	-	-	F. TROTT. A. R. GEE.
<i>Storekeeper</i>	-	-	-	-	S. BROWN.
<i>Drivers</i>	-	-	-	-	D. W. GLOSTER. A. BAKER.

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough	Approx. 13,690 acres
Population—Census, 1931	29,928
Census, 1951	47,590
Census, 1961	72,143
As estimated by Registrar-General mid-year, 1966	80,440
Total number of inhabited houses for the past 10 years:	
31st December, 1957	19,025
31st December, 1958	20,157
31st December, 1959	21,457
31st December, 1960	22,449
31st December, 1961	23,462
31st December, 1962	23,741
31st December, 1963	24,111
31st December, 1964	24,710
31st December, 1965	25,087
31st December, 1966	25,400
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1966	£3,542,880
Sum represented by a Penny Rate 1966/67 .. .	£14,400

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1966

						Males	Females	Total
Live Births								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	673	653	1,326
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	36	30	66
Total	...	...	...	...	...	709	683	1,392
Stillbirths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
Infant Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	27
Neo-Natal Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	19
Early Neo-Natal Deaths								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Peri-Natal Deaths								
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	20
Deaths under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Total	...	...	...	...	...	23	14	37
Maternal Deaths						—	—	Nil
Deaths: Total Registered						346	308	654
Deaths from Special Causes								
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	60	69	129
Coronary disease	...	...	...	...	...	93	46	139

VITAL STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Live Births

Number	1,391
Rate per 1,000 population	17.3

Illegitimate Live Births

Per cent of total live births	4.1
--------------------------------------	-----

Stillbirths

Number	20
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	14.3

Total Live and Stillbirths	1,411
--	-------

Infant Deaths

Deaths under one year	21
------------------------------	----

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	19.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	30.3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	13.0
---	------

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	12.2
--	------

Peri-Natal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	26.2
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Nil

Death Rate: Per 1,000 population...	8.1
---	-----

Death Rate Special Causes per 1,000 population

Cancer	1.6
Coronary disease	1.7

CAUSES OF DEATH ASSIGNABLE TO THE BOROUGH

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	1	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	7	13
11	„ „ lung, bronchus	23	5	28
12	„ „ breast	—	11	11
13	„ „ uterus	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	44	75
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	1	4
16	Diabetes	1	2	3
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	47	57	104
18	Coronary disease, angina	93	46	139
19	Hypertension with heart disease	4	3	7
20	Other heart disease	20	43	63
21	Other circulatory disease	21	17	38
22	Influenza	1	1	2
23	Pneumonia	15	17	32
24	Bronchitis	12	10	22
25	Other diseases of respiratory system ...	5	1	6
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	10	3	13
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	25	21	46
33	Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
34	All other accidents	7	10	17
35	Suicide	6	1	7
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
	ALL CAUSES	346	308	654

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Infant Mortality†</i>	<i>Birth Rate†</i>	<i>Death Rate†</i>
1861	*4,662			
1871	*5,938			
1881	*7,737			
1891	*8,686			
1892	8,950	131	21.22	13.40
1893	9,100	131	24.28	15.71
1894	10,000	90	20.00	11.50
1895	10,500	114	19.90	11.04
1896	10,800	123	19.53	13.50
1897	11,641	103	19.15	11.59
1898	12,619	91	17.35	11.64
1899	13,800	96	22.46	12.18
1900	14,517	93	22.18	11.57
1901	*14,264	97	23.61	11.87
1902	15,635	103	24.02	11.79
1903	16,619	101	21.90	11.97
1904	17,521	136	20.54	10.44
1905	18,491	73	19.90	9.19
1906	19,347	90	20.62	9.71
1907	20,391	65	19.71	8.97
1908	20,952	95	17.74	9.50
1909	21,325	101	17.06	9.61
1910	21,780	104	18.41	9.91
1911	*20,132	105	19.37	10.53
1912	20,600	52	16.87	8.54
1913	20,919	71	19.41	10.97
1914	21,437	53	18.24	9.98
1915	22,513	76	13.85	10.61
1916	22,513	58	16.24	10.76
1917	21,475	61	15.22	12.87
1918	20,685	68	15.74	12.95
1919	20,853	47	15.74	11.56
1920	21,684	31.2	20.6	9.3
1921	*23,028	58.9	17.07	10.02
1922	23,100	56.55	16.83	10.83
1923	23,210	79.54	15.16	9.43
1924	23,570	55.21	13.83	9.75
1925	23,800	37.46	14.57	9.49
1926	24,850	51.61	12.47	10.78
1927	25,540	67.56	14.48	11.19
1928	26,720	30.58	12.23	10.36
1929	27,450	43.47	10.89	13.29
1930	27,450	53.25	12.31	10.20
1931	*29,928	48.0	12.66	11.01
1932	30,310	38.46	12.01	10.06
1933	31,230	28.75	10.02	9.86
1934	32,070	28.25	11.04	10.25
1935	33,110	40.72	13.34	9.69
1936	33,830	34.01	13.04	10.91
1937	35,050	46.15	12.98	11.50
1938	36,350	47.62	15.02	9.46
1939	38,260	28.78	14.45	9.71

*Census.

†Per 1,000 of population.

‡Per 1,000 births.

VITAL STATISTICS—SUTTON COLDFIELD—1861 to 1966—*contd.*

Year				Population	Infant Mortality‡	Birth Rate†	Death Rate†
1940	...	...	...	40,630	34.25	14.30	11.96
1941	...	...	...	42,060	48.21	13.24	11.17
1942	...	...	...	42,300	40.79	15.65	10.50
1943	...	...	...	41,610	37.3	16.13	10.98
1944	...	...	...	42,440	28.81	19.63	11.26
1945	...	...	...	42,420	35.14	16.10	9.71
1946	...	...	...	44,460	31.75	17.00	11.25
1947	...	...	...	45,280	26.00	18.93	11.08
1948	...	...	...	46,190	25.6	16.09	9.6
1949	...	...	...	46,580	21.4	14.04	11.1
1950	...	...	...	47,440	13.8	13.8	10.9
1951	...	...	...	*47,590	15.4	13.6	11.9
1952	...	...	...	48,180	21.91	13.3	10.5
1953	...	...	...	48,670	13.1	15.72	9.57
1954	...	...	...	49,780	15.5	14.2	9.6
1955	...	...	...	50,630	19.7	16	10.4
1956	...	...	...	52,510	15.5	17.2	10.2
1957	...	...	...	55,950	24.8	17.93	8.85
1958	...	...	...	58,670	18.3	19.60	9.03
1959	...	...	...	61,980	15.4	19.88	10.31
1960	...	...	...	64,760	11.7	21.14	8.40
1961	...	...	...	*72,143	16.85	20.41	8.42
1962	...	...	...	75,220	10.1	19.74	8.33
1963	...	...	...	76,570	12.87	19.3	8.41
1964	...	...	...	77,980	10.8	18.9	7.7
1965	...	...	...	79,210	11.04	18.3	7.5
1966	...	...	...	80,440	19.4	17.3	8.1

*Census. †Per 1,000 of population. ‡Per 1,000 births.

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The estimated population is above the 80,000 mark and with steady building of houses, particularly in the private sector, there is every indication that this increase in population year by year will continue.

Birth Rate

The birth rate this year has fallen slightly from 18.3 last year to 17.3 now. This is just below the rate for England and Wales of 17.7.

Illegitimate Birth Rate

This year the illegitimate births consisted of 4.7% of total live births.

Death Rate

The death rate for the year is 8.1 which is slightly higher than the previous year of 7.5. This year's rate is however well below the rate for England and Wales of 11.7.

Infant Mortality

The Infant mortality rate has unfortunately risen from 11.04 in 1965 to 19.4 for 1966. This compares favourably with the National rate of 19.0 but is unusually high for this Borough and is our highest rate for nine years. No special reason can be found for this.

Maternal Mortality

Once again I am delighted to report that there were no maternal deaths during the year.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Laboratory

The Laboratory in Birmingham has once again given excellent service to the Health Department in Sutton Coldfield.

Dr. Hutchison, the new Director, has been consulted personally on many occasions and has never failed to be of the utmost assistance.

Nursing Homes

There are five Residential Nursing Homes registered with Warwickshire County Council. These five Nursing Homes provide accommodation for 87 patients as listed below. Registration of Nursing Homes is not one of the sections delegated to the Borough Council by the County Council. I am still of the opinion that supervision of Nursing Homes and close contact with a Health Department could be more advantageously obtained by a more intimate and local arrangement. Perhaps the re-organisation of local government or the Health Services generally which is now overdue will achieve this.

<i>Nursing Home.</i>	<i>No. of Beds</i>
“Hartopp Court”	29
“Roxton”	17
“Sutton Coldfield”	14
The Warwickshire Cheshire Home	16
“Wylde Green”	11

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This year there were no burials required under this Act.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE AMENDMENT ACT, 1951

During 1966 there was no need to invoke powers under this act for the compulsive removal of elderly persons in need of care and attention.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—1966
(CORRECTED)

<i>Diseases</i>			<i>1st Quarter</i>	<i>2nd Quarter</i>	<i>3rd Quarter</i>	<i>4th Quarter</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Scarlet Fever			7	9	9	6	31
Whooping Cough			2	2	20	20	44
Measles			170	132	114	176	592
Dysentery			—	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia			3	3	1	2	9
Erysipelas			—	—	—	2	2
T.B., Respiratory			1	3	2	3	9
T.B., Meninges			—	—	2	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia			—	1	—	—	1
Acute Encephalitis			—	—	1	—	1
			183	151	150	210	694

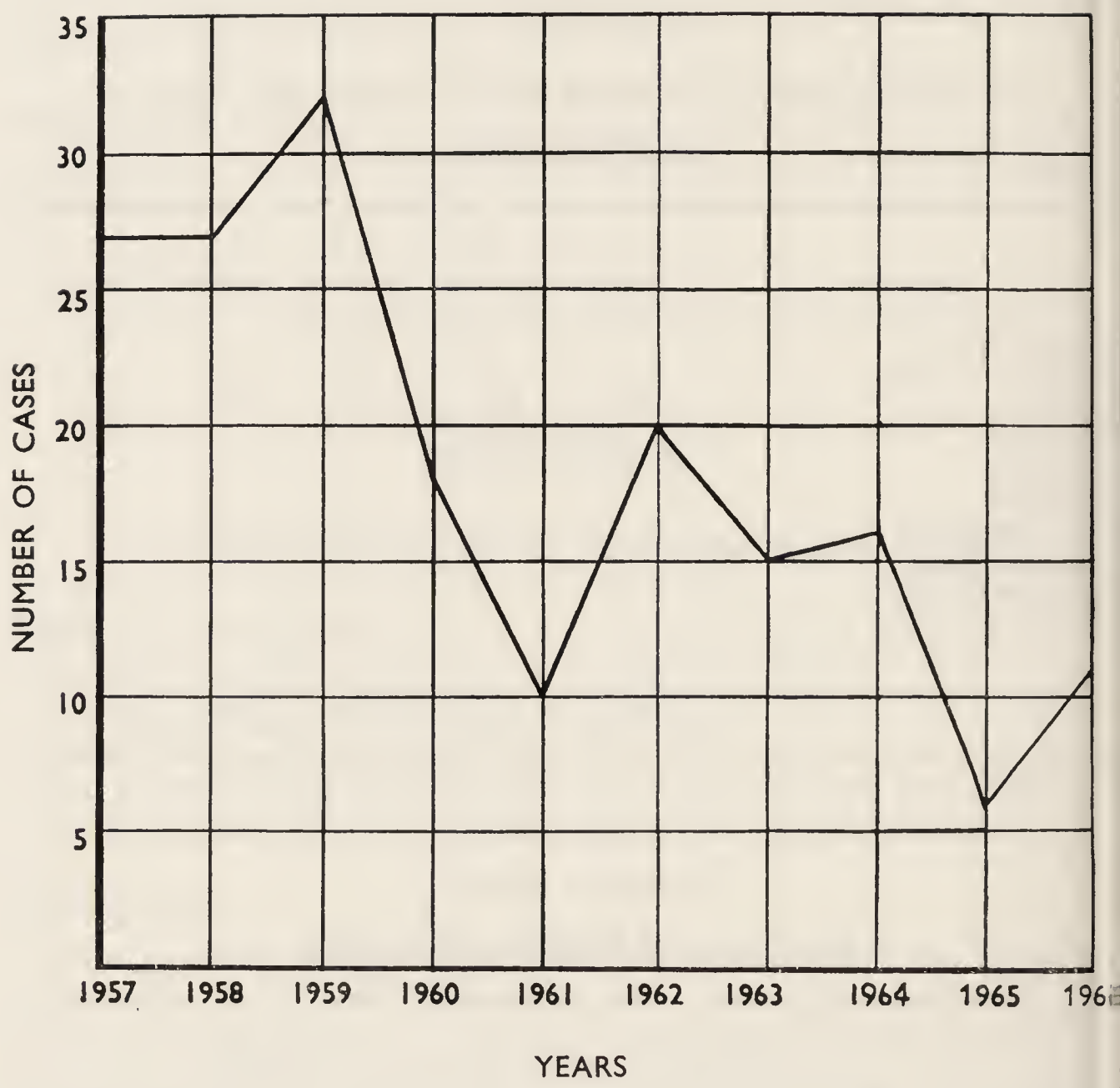
TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1966

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-34 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-54 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
65-74 ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	5	2	—	2	—	—	1

New Cases for the Past Ten Years

GRAPH No. 1



Total Number of Tuberculosis Cases in Borough at 31/12/1966

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	195	149	344
Non-Pulmonary	13	26	39
TOTAL	208	175	383

SECTION 22. N.H.S. ACT 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Clinics and Centres

There are eight Welfare Centres in Sutton Coldfield as below:

49 Holland Street Clinic.
 Mere Green Clinic.
 Boldmere Clinic.
 Minworth Clinic.
 Walmley Clinic.
 Banners Gate Clinic.
 Falcon Lodge Clinic.
 Hill Clinic.

The services available at the above clinics include the following:

Child Welfare.
 Children's Exercises.
 Speech Therapy.
 Preparation for Motherhood.
 Family Planning.
 Dental.
 Child Guidance.
 Toddler Clinic.

Child Welfare Centres

Statistics

No. of sessions held once per week								
(Child Welfare 11, and Toddlers 5)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
No. of sessions held once per fortnight								
(Child Welfare 1, and Toddlers 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended Centres for first time	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,191
Total No. of children (0-4 years) who attended Centres during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,175
Total attendances made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,404

Much of the work in these centres, of course, is advisory and educational in character. However, as has been said earlier, the type of work in the clinics will undergo development and change with the General Practitioners doing more and more of the ante-natal and child welfare work, and the more specialised clinical work in connection with children at risk, physically and mentally handicapped, being undertaken by the Public Health full-time medical officers.

Proprietary and Welfare Foods

As mentioned in the preamble the issue and care of these foods in the clinics in Sutton Coldfield is in the hands of voluntary workers who give freely of their time regularly every week to assist the Health Department in its work of distribution, and by so doing save the ratepayers money.

The following figures show the average weekly issue of Welfare foods during the last five years:—

	<i>Orange Juice</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>
	<i>Average weekly issue</i>	<i>Average weekly issue</i>	<i>Average weekly issue</i>
1962	382	40	41
1963	452	37	38
1964	485	29	38
1965	522	29	36
1966	562	25	34

Ante-natal Clinics

The general practitioners who are interested in maternity work arrange their own ante-natal and post-natal examinations and there is no need for the local health authority to do so.

The local authority midwives are in attendance at the general practitioner ante-natal and post-natal clinics when required.

Preparation for Motherhood

The Motherhood classes have continued at seven of the Child Welfare Centres. The total attendances amounted to 2,902 as against 2,060 last year—these being made by 468 individuals. In some cases the fathers also attended for instruction.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Pre-school Children

Expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children can receive treatment at three of the welfare centres namely: Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green, and also at the School Clinic, 9 Holland Street. The following figures show the numbers who were treated during the year.

<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>				<i>Pre-School Children</i>			
<i>First Inspection</i>	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Offered treatment</i>	<i>Courses of treatment completed</i>	<i>First Inspection</i>	<i>Requiring treatment</i>	<i>Offered treatment</i>	<i>Courses of treatment completed</i>
40	38	37	25	184	102	93	97

Hospital Accommodation for Maternity Cases

A good deal was said last year about hospital accommodation for maternity cases. All that can be said is that discussions are still going on with the County Council in an endeavour to set up a short stay general practitioner unit with the domiciliary midwives attending the new maternity unit at Good Hope.

At present the priorities for admission to Oakhurst Maternity Unit are as follows:—

- 1. First baby.
- 2. Fifth child (or over).
- 3. Mother aged 35 or over.
- 4. Unsuitable home conditions (where appropriate an investigation will be made by the Health Department Staff).

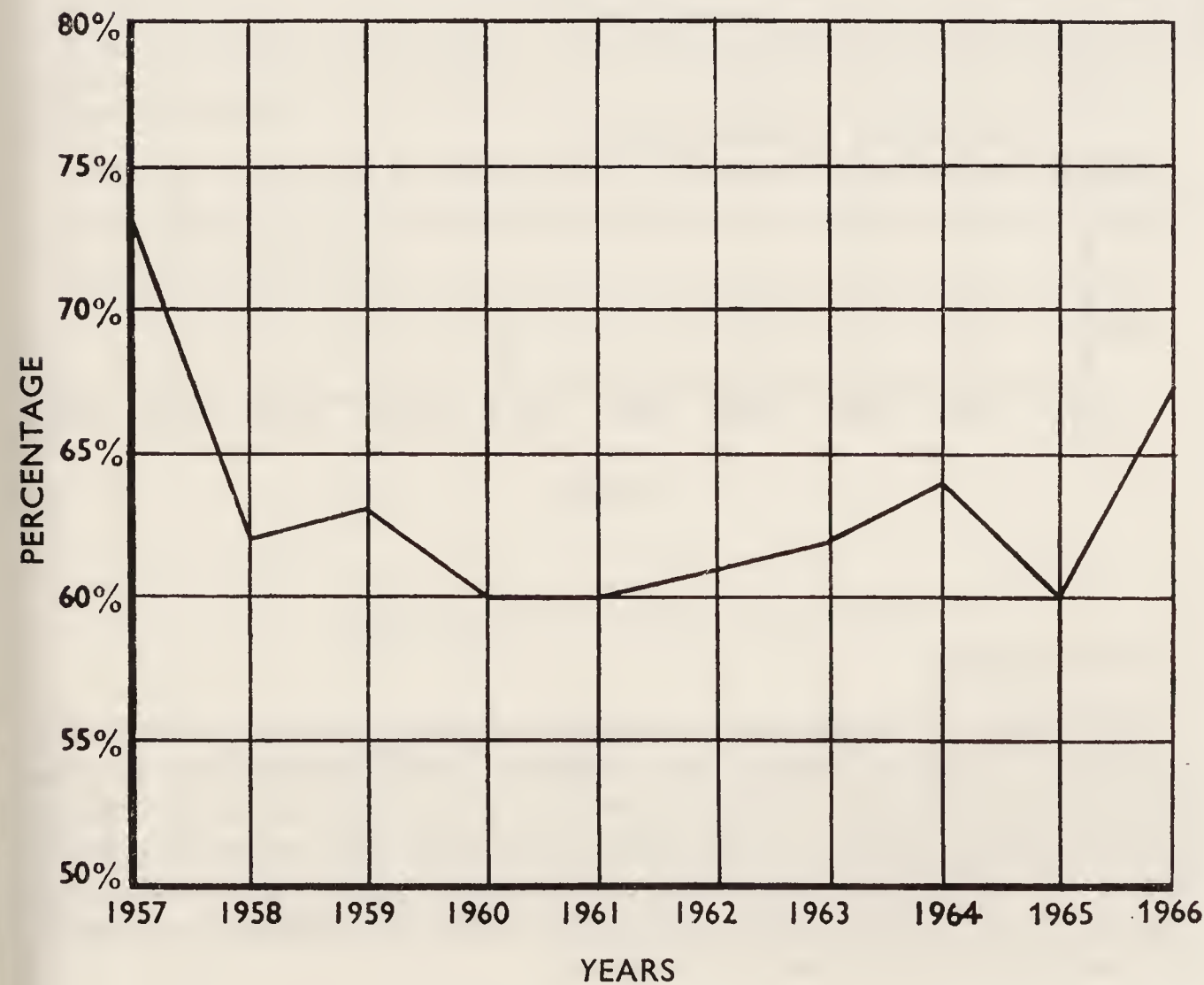
During 1966 approximately 67% of confinements took place in institutions including those Hospitals outside the Borough. In 1966 confinements in Oakhurst were 370.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION

Percentage of Institutional Confinements

Last Ten Years

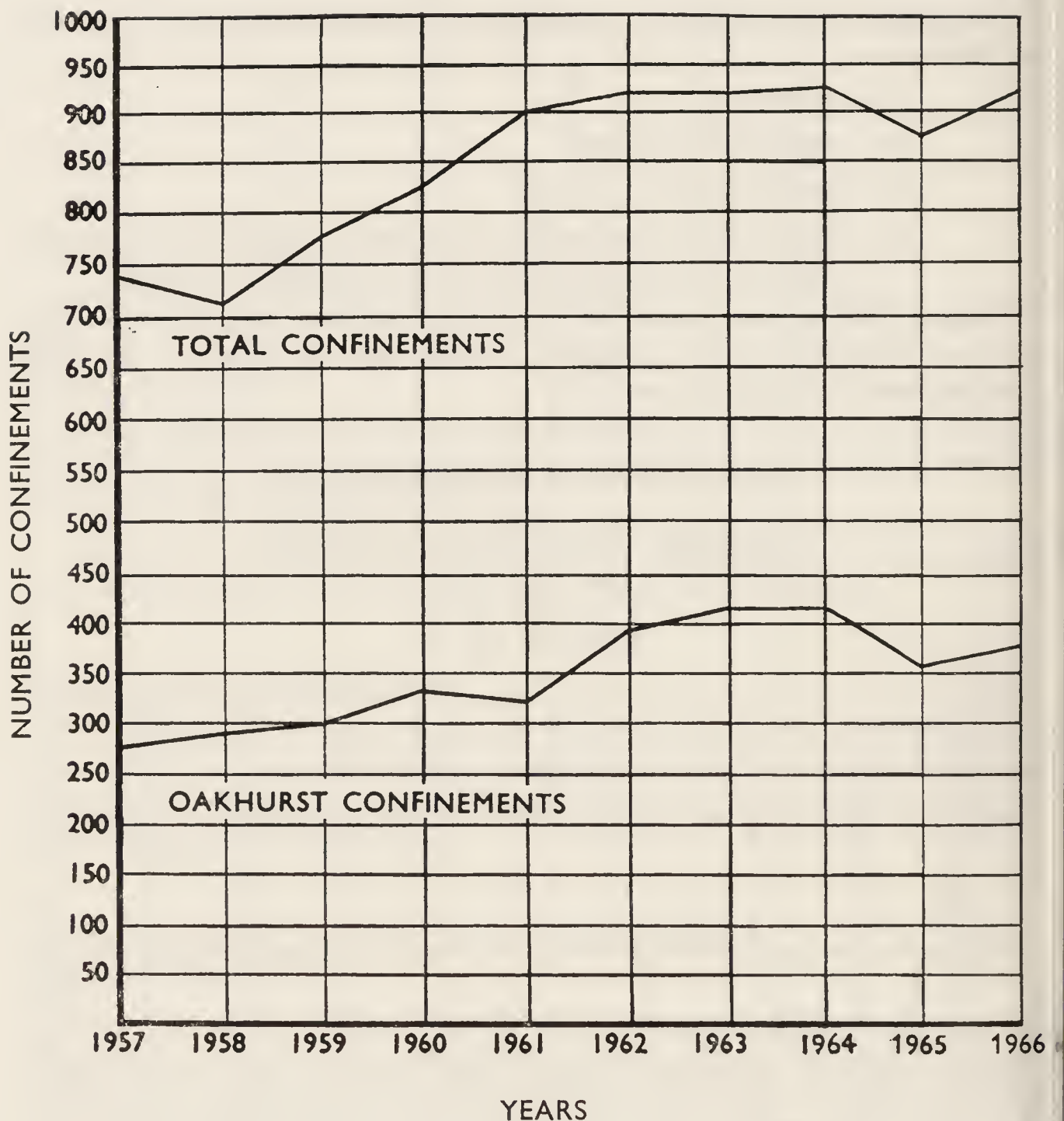
GRAPH No. 2



Number of Institutional Confinements

Last Ten Years

GRAPH No. 3



At Risk Register

The scheme for notification and registration of congenital defects and their supervision and follow up continues. Both medical and nursing staff co-operate closely in this and every care is taken to keep the register under constant review. At the end of the year there were 237 on the register. Whilst there would appear to be a drastic reduction in the number of defects, this was due to careful review of criteria for inclusion and subsequent reduction in the register.

SECTION 23. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

MIDWIFERY

At the end of the year under review, there were eight full time and four part time midwives employed. The number of maternity and midwifery visits during the year totalled 15,194 compared with 16,481 the previous year. The figures exclude 2,219 visits in connection with pupil midwives, ineffective and other visits. In addition, the midwives attended 11 Clinic sessions.

SECTION 24. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

HEALTH VISITING

At the end of the year there were thirteen full time and one part time Health Visitors and, in addition, there were also five part time trained Nurses who assisted at Clinics. The Health Visitors paid 16,945 visits during the year as compared with 15,990 the previous year. Health Visitors' meetings, other talks, discussions and visits numbered 1,357. Sessions at Clinics amounted to 2,426, hospital visits 10 and 2,656 ineffective visits.

During the year 2,588 Phenylketonuria tests were carried out by all nurses and at Child Welfare Clinics and, I am pleased to say, all these tests proved negative.

SECTION 25. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the end of the year there were ten full time and seven part time District Nurses. The number of general nursing visits carried out during the year was 33,011 as compared with 29,019 the previous year. This figure excludes 1,407 ineffective and other visits.

SECTION 26. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

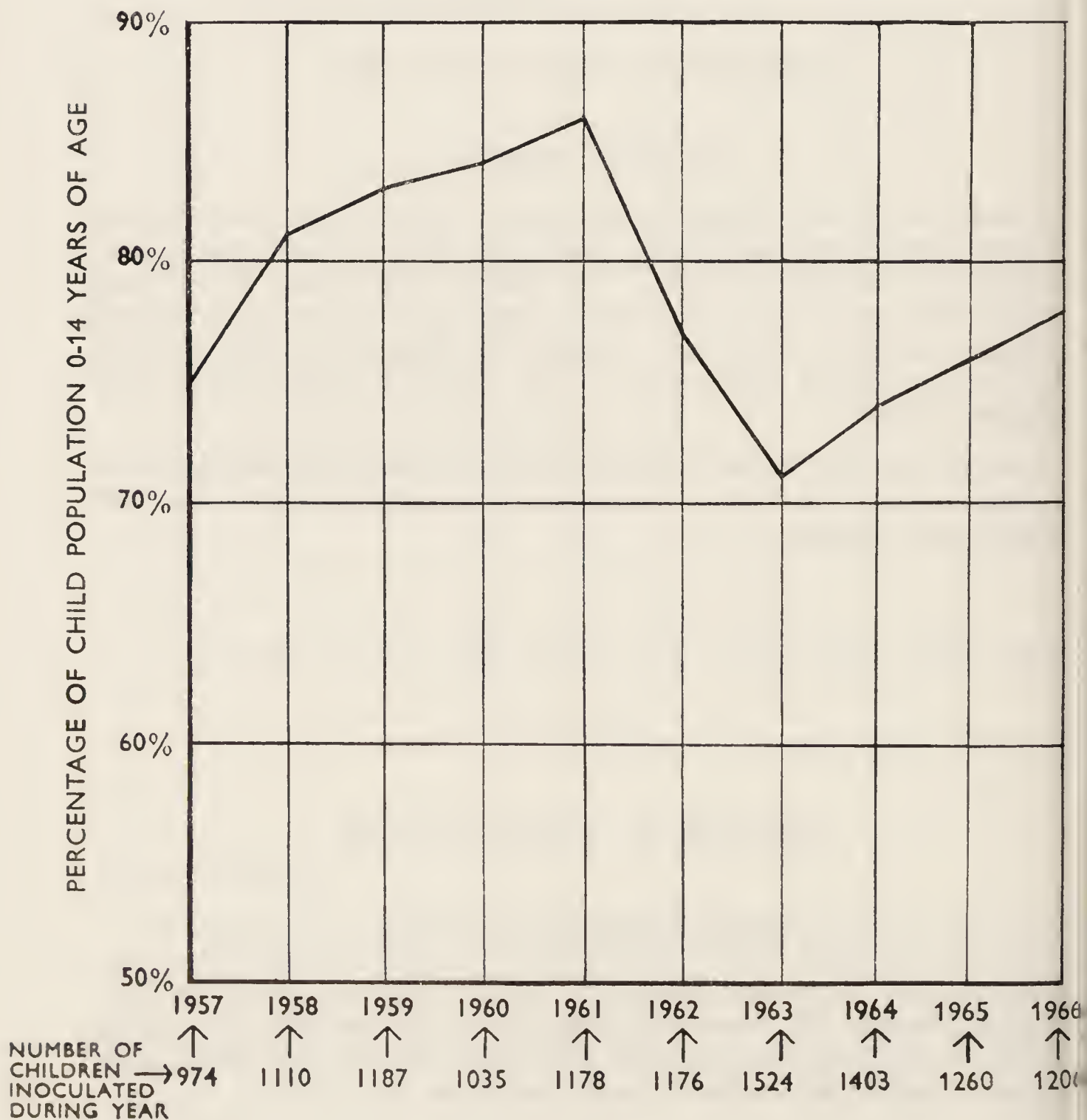
Diphtheria Immunisation

The immunisation level at the end of 1966 was 78% of the child population under 15 years of age. During the year, 1,206 children completed primary courses and 1,894 children had reinforcing doses.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Complete Courses of Inoculation Last Ten Years

GRAPH No. 4



Whooping Cough Immunisation

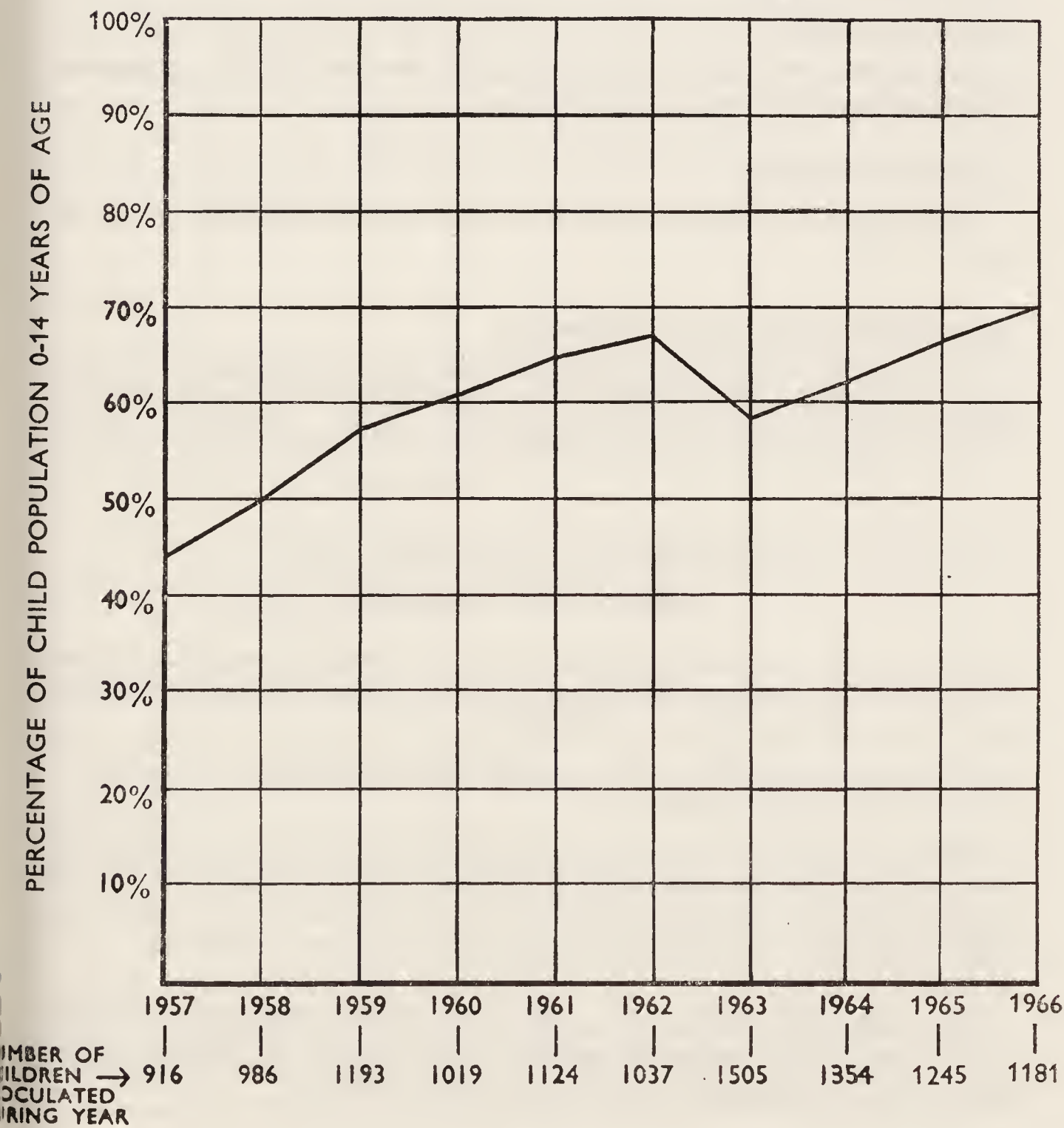
44 cases of whooping cough were notified as against 24 last year and no deaths occurred. During the year, 1,181 children were immunised and 70% of the child population 0-14 years of age have now been immunised.

There were 860 children who had a reinforcing dose during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Number and Percentages of Children Inoculated Last Ten Years

GRAPH No. 5



Tetanus Immunisation

During the year the total number of children aged 0–15 years who completed a full course of primary immunisation was 1,300 and the number of children given reinforcing injections amounted to 1,738.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

It will be seen from the undermentioned figures that the majority of doses given during the year were of the oral type vaccine.

	<i>Injection Type Vaccine</i>	<i>Oral Vaccine</i>
PRIMARY ...	239	1,107
BOOSTER ...	126	1,328

B.C.G. Vaccination

During the year 47 pre-school children received B.C.G. vaccination including one baby born in Birmingham.

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children under two years of age vaccinated during the year was 287.

International Certificates of Vaccination

During 1966, under the International Sanitary Regulations 1952, 5,155 International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox, Cholera, Typhoid and Paratyphoid were checked, stamped and counter-signed.

SECTION 27. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service has again given an excellent account of itself during the year and the staff of the Ambulance Depot in Sutton Coldfield have been most courteous and helpful.

At the end of 1966, there were 20 driver-attendants, three section leaders, and one Superintendent.

There are three ambulances each with double stretchers, two sitting case cars and two dual purpose vehicles which can each be used to carry nine sitting cases or one stretcher case and five sitting cases—all vehicles are radio controlled. The ambulances and dual purpose vehicles also carry oxygen.

The miles covered during the year were 121,406, a decrease of 10,457 as compared with last year's mileage. The number of patients moved was 22,164, a decrease over the previous year of 240.

SECTION 28. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Health Education

Every effort has been made to continue the impetus given to the Health Education programme in 1965, but for the reasons already given, i.e., staff shortage and pressure of other work, it has only been possible to maintain these services, which is rather disappointing to those doctors, nursing staff and health inspectors who take an especial interest in this work.

Convalescence

A period of recuperative convalescence may be arranged for persons whose Doctors consider they need it, the patient having had some acute form of illness. The normal period of stay at Convalescent Homes is two weeks. Patients are assessed according to their ability to pay for convalescent home charges and the rail or bus fare to and from the home may be included in the total amount subject to assessment so that needy cases should not be deterred from accepting treatment for financial reasons. During the year nine individuals were sent for convalescence for a total of 18 weeks.

Chiropody

During the year there has been considerable pressure on this service. It can be seen that the number of treatments given, both at home and in the surgery, has fallen. This is due to the pressure of private work on the chiropodists and to the fact that some chiropodists will no longer take on any more Local Authority cases.

This is due to the remuneration under the Local Authority schemes being relatively inadequate and also the fact that there is a general scarcity of properly qualified chiropodists.

The question of setting up Local Authority chiropody clinics is still under consideration, but in the present financial climate it is unlikely that anything will be done in the immediate future in this respect.

However, we must still be grateful to the local chiropodists for their assistance.

	<i>SURGERY</i>			<i>OWN HOME</i>		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Number of individuals treated ...	392	393	317	217	225	191
Total number of treatments given	1,503	2,104	1,003	520	794	663

Loan of Nursing and Sick Room Requisites

A wide range of articles is available for loans to households where there is a sick person. These articles are usually made available on the recommendation of the general practitioners and hospital doctors and the issues are met from the Health and Welfare Department stores.

During the year 628 cases were assisted; 514 of these being new cases. No charges are made for these articles and during the year 1,255 items were issued, and at the end of the year 888 articles were still on loan.

Incontinence Pads

During the year the increase in the issue of these pads was considerable—from 13,706 in 1965 to 19,235 in 1966.

Whilst arrangements for collection of used pads are available, namely collection in plastic bags from the household—in plastic bins in a Health Department van—in practice it is found that these pads are disposed of mostly by burning. This problem of disposal is a difficult one and if all pads supplied were required to be collected, it would be a formidable task.

Fluoridation

In regard to fluoridation, the Borough Council has recommended to the County Council that in the Local Authority area they would support the introduction of fluoridation.

It must be realised, however, that Sutton Coldfield derives its water supply from Birmingham Corporation and from South Staffordshire Waterworks Company. In regard to this the Birmingham supply goes to areas adjacent to the Birmingham boundaries and involves 2,836 dwelling houses, supplying an estimated 9,200 individuals. The remainder of the Borough comprising 22,564 houses receives South Staffordshire water.

The Birmingham supply is of fluoridated water. In the case of South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, it is understood that they have the question under review, but as yet there are no signs that there is any likelihood of supplies from their sources being fluoridated.

Cervical Cytology - see back cover

SECTION 29. N.H.S. ACT, 1946

HOME HELP SERVICE

The total number of hours actually worked during 1966 by an average of 58 part time and 6 full time home helps was 52,553 as against 49,841 in 1965, that is an increase of 2,692 hours. The number of short term cases in 1966 amounted to 308, of which 212 were under 65 years of age and 96 over 65 years of age. The long term cases totalled 246 of which 24 were under 65 and 222 over 65 years of age. This year we were able to obtain more helps and consequently the number of hours worked increased. The total hours for the year (including travelling time, etc.) amounted to 60,040.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

The Borough Council became responsible for the registration of nurseries and child minders in 1961 and there has been a steady increase in applications.

The number of child minders registered increased from 18 to 20 during the year and the number of places made available thus, from 194 to 273. This increase in demand no doubt reflects the fact that it is not Warwickshire County Council's policy to provide local authority day nurseries.

Play Groups continue to increase in popularity and are being registered informally.

There were at the end of the year 20 child minders registered in all for 273 children as follows:—

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered end of Year</i>	<i>Number of Children Provided for</i>
Factory	1	10
Other Nurseries (Church Halls)	6	165
Daily Minders (Own Homes) ...	13	98

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Service, which assists both the mentally ill and the mentally sub-normal, has three main functions:—

To work in close liaison with the Hospital and General Practitioner Services for the benefit of the patient.

To provide training, occupational and social facilities for the mentally handicapped.

To give advice and support to the mentally disturbed and their families.

The Longmoor Junior Training Centre was opened during the year and this purpose built unit provides an ideal setting for the training of mentally handicapped children. The "St. Nicholas" Temporary Training Centre which previously admitted young adults and children has now been converted to an adult centre.

MENTAL ILLNESS

During 1966, 271 persons from the Borough were admitted to Psychiatric Hospitals and many other residents received treatment on an out-patient basis; 196 persons were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers for assistance.

The personal and environmental problems of the mentally ill are often severe and they have need of skilled advice and assistance. The factors contributing to their illness arise within the family and larger community and it is within the community that preventative and aftercare measures must be effected. A usual adjunct to these measures is the Psychiatric Club which holds regular weekly meetings. During the year the members have organised theatre and other outings on their own behalf and this self determining factor within the membership is a most encouraging feature of the project.

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

The Longmoor Junior Training Centre which opened early in the year, has amongst its many useful features, a well designed kitchen for the preparation of meals and a residential unit to which the children may be admitted for temporary care to assist parents during periods of family difficulty. At the end of 1966, 25 children were attending the Centre.

Statistics

At the end of 1966 there were 68 subnormal adults and children receiving Community Care visits.

	<i>OVER 16 YEARS</i>		<i>UNDER 16 YEARS</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
	21	34	9	4	68

Hospital Waiting List

At the end of 1966 there were six subnormal adults and children awaiting admission to hospital.

	<i>OVER 16 YEARS</i>		<i>UNDER 16 YEARS</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
	—	—	2	—	2
Urgent ...	2	2	—	—	4
Not urgent ...	2	2	2	—	6
TOTALS ...	2	2	2	—	6

In-Patients

At the end of 1966 there were 54 patients from the Borough in hospitals for the mentally subnormal.

Short Term Care: During the year children were admitted in six instances for periods of temporary residential care in order to give their families a break or during family holidays.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The physically handicapped are registered in one of three groups according to their particular disability and each group receives the specialised assistance they require:—

1. The General Classes.
2. Deaf and Hard of Hearing.
3. Blind and Partially Sighted.

1. THE GENERAL CLASSES OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

At the end of 1966 there were 196 persons on the General Register of the Borough and in the following table, they are listed according to age and disability:—

		AGE					Total
		Under 16	16-29	30-49	50-64	65 or over	
1	Amputation	—	—	1	4	3	8
2	Arthritis	—	—	7	19	54	80
3	Congenital malformations or deformities	1	2	3	1	3	10
4	Diseases of the digestive and genitourinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin ...	—	—	1	3	4	8
5	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	—	3	1	3	9	16
6	Organic nervous diseases—epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc....	2	9	20	16	18	65
7	Neuroses, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6	—	1	1	1	—	3
8	Tuberculosis (respiratory) ...	—	—	1	—	—	1
9	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Diseases and injuries not specified above	—	—	2	1	2	5
	TOTAL	3	15	37	48	93	196

Services Provided

The aim of the services is to assist the handicapped to overcome their disability as far as is possible and to enable them to lead a fuller life. The range of services is accordingly wide, and the principle ones are listed below:—

Provision of Special Aids and Equipment.—84 persons have been supplied with these items.

Adaptations to Property.—14 persons have been assisted by special adaptations to facilitate passage of wheelchairs, invalid cars, etc.

Employment.—38 persons on the register are in employment and the Welfare Officers work in close liaison with the Industrial Re-habilitation Department of the Ministry of Labour.

Occupational Therapy.—35 persons are receiving occupational therapy.

Residential Accommodation.—There are nine individuals in residential accommodation.

Disabled Drivers.—Car Registration.—41 persons resident in the Borough have now been registered and issued with special car badges.

Transport.—The specially adapted mini-bus, administered by the Council is in regular use for the handicapped who wish to attend meetings and social functions.

General Assistance.—The Welfare Officers visit the handicapped regularly to assist them in day to day problems which arise.

Holidays

In 1966, 31 persons attended the Group Holiday which was held at Weston-Super-Mare. This service is greatly appreciated by the handicapped who would not otherwise get away for a holiday. In addition, the Health and Welfare Services Committee assisted three other handicapped persons to proceed on individual holidays to special accommodation.

Fellowship of the Handicapped

The Fellowship Members continue to enjoy local meetings and social facilities at the Fellowship Hall.

2. DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING

The services to this group of handicapped persons continues to be provided on an agency basis by the Coventry and Warwickshire Association for the Deaf.

3. WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED

At the 31st December 1966 there were 87 persons on the Blind register and 17 persons on the Partially Sighted register in the Borough as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind	37	50	87
Partially Sighted ..	4	13	17

Throughout the year, twice monthly Socials and a monthly Handicraft class have been held at Fellowship Hall. The transport is now provided by the Corporation Minibus and hired Minibus, with help from the Rotary Club and voluntary drivers for special occasions.

In February, members of the Social Club had a Christmas Dinner at the Parson and Clerk Hotel, and in June they had an evening trip to Aston Cantlow for a Duck Supper. During the Summer there were also outings to Ross-on-Wye and Lichfield. The Lions' Club with the Worcester Sailing Club again provided a delightful outing and boat trip for a small party in June.

The Christmas party was as usual, preceded by a Carol Service in the South Parade Methodist Church, and tea and the concert held in Fellowship Hall. The Warwickshire Association provided the tea, and also £1 for every Blind person on the Register. During the winter months the Association also provided grants for coal, gas and electricity for those in need.

A number of blind people, with their sighted guides joined the group holidays arranged by the Warwickshire Association at Rhyl, Burnham-on-Sea and Boscombe. Grants were also given to help those who made their own arrangements for holidays.

Talking books and wirelasses continue to be issued to Blind and Partially Sighted, through the Warwickshire Association from the Talking Book Library for the Blind, and the Wireless for the Blind Fund.

Age Groups—Partially Sighted

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
4-15	1	1	2
16-20	—	—	—
21-49	1	—	1
50-64	—	3	3
65 and over	2	9	11
Total	4	13	17

Age Groups—Blind

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
5-10	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
11-15	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
30-39	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
40-49	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
50-59	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
60-64	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
65-69	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
70-79	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
80-84	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	19
85-89	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14
90 and over	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Total						37	50	87

Categories of Registered Blind Persons

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Unemployed—Over 65	...	...	...	...	...	20	44	64
„ 16-64 years (not capable)	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
„ 16-64 years (not available)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Undergoing training								
(Professional or University)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Employment under ordinary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
Employment under sheltered conditions								
(Homeworker)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Under 16 attending Special School for the Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Under 16 not at school	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total						37	50	87

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

There are three systems of water supply in the Borough:

(a) *The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.*

(This serves the majority of the populated area).

(b) *The Birmingham City Water Undertaking.*

(This serves certain areas adjacent to the Birmingham City Boundary).

(c) *Private supplies.*

(Spring or well supplies in the outlying and rural areas).

Some notes on these three systems are given below:

(a) *The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.*

The supply to the Borough of Sutton Coldfield is derived from five underground sources and also from Blithfield Reservoir. Chlorination is practised as a precautionary measure at four of the supplying stations, and the supply from Blithfield Reservoir is filtered and chlorinated at Seedy Mill Purification Works. The sources of supply are examined regularly and frequently both bacteriologically and chemically, and where chlorination is practised, bacteriological samples of the raw water are examined where possible.

During 1966, 257 samples of the pumped water from the underground sources were examined, 249 of which were free from coliform bacteria. 154 out of 155 samples of the raw water were also free from coliform bacteria. 359 out of 365 samples of the chlorinated Blithe water were all free from coliform bacteria.

Regular monthly tap samples were examined within the Borough from:

The Company's Depot, Coleshill Road, Sutton Coldfield.

Sutton Coldfield Golf Club, Streetly.

52 Four Oaks Road, Four Oaks.

12 out of 13 samples from Four Oaks, 12 samples from Sutton Coldfield Depot and 12 from Streetly were all free from coliform bacteria. Chemical results were fairly constant, hardness at the Sutton Coldfield Depot averaging 236 p.p.m., at Streetly, 217 p.p.m., and at Four Oaks, 236 p.p.m.

The average chemical results for 1966 of the 12 samples from Sutton Coldfield Depot were:—

pH	..	..	..	..	..	7.5			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	..	..	..	..	129		parts per million		
Chlorides (Cl)	..	..	..	..	27.6		„	„	„
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	Trace		„	„	„	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	.018		„	„	„	
Oxidised Nitrogen (N)	..	..	..	8.2		„	„	„	
Oxygen Absorbed (3 hr. at 27°C.)	..	..	..	.22		„	„	„	
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	124		„	„	„	
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	112		„	„	„	
Total Hardness	..	..	..	236		„	„	„	
Iron (Fe)	..	..	..	.02		„	„	„	
Manganese (Mn)	..	..	..	Nil					
Zinc (Zn)	..	..	..	Nil					
Poisonous Metals (Cu & Pb)	..	..	..	Nil					

The waters are not liable to plumbo-solvency, the 37 tap samples being free from any appreciable quantities of lead.

Only one of the supplying stations contained any measurable quantity of naturally occurring fluoride. This was Seedy Mill, where an average of 0.27 p.p.m. was obtained.

In cases of possible contamination, such as burst or damaged mains, emptying reservoirs, etc., emergency chlorination is performed. Special apparatus and staff are available for this work. New mains, etc., are not brought into use until the water has been examined and proved satisfactory.

The number of dwellings with a piped water supply in the Borough of Sutton Coldfield at 31st December, 1966, was 23,996. There are no houses supplied from outside standpipes. Population is estimated at 3.14 persons per home.

The following particulars are of the main extensions laid during 1966:—

				<i>Size of Mains</i>			
				2"	3"	4"	6"
				yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
Little Sutton Road	..	..	..	—	—	89	—
Crown Lane	..	..	..	—	19	—	—
Princess Alice Farm Estate	..	..		—	—	831	208
Sherifoot Lane	..	..	..	46	—	—	—
Reddicap Hill	..	..	..	—	—	106	—
Little Green Lanes	..	..	..	—	—	107	—
Aspen Close	..	..	..	—	—	163	—
Hathaway Close	..	..	..	—	—	113	—
Little Green Lanes	..	..	..	—	—	101	—
Penns Lake Road	..	..	..	—	—	28	—

A copy of the result of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service by the Public Health Inspectors is given below:—

Bacteriological. Total Count: Number of colonies developing after two days' incubation at 37°C. . . Nil

Coliform Count: Type and number per 100 ml. of sample.

Coliform Bacilli . . . Nil

Bact. Coli (Type 1) . . . Nil

(b) *The Birmingham City Water Undertaking.*

There are 2,836 dwelling houses in the Borough adjacent to the Birmingham boundary which are supplied with water from the mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department. The number of population supplied is estimated to total 9,200. The water supplied is soft moorland water derived from the Department's Elan gathering ground in mid-Wales. This water is first treated by rapid gravity filters, followed by treatment with hydrated lime to neutralise its natural acidity and, finally, chlorination before entering the Elan Aqueduct. After passing through storage reservoirs at the Birmingham end of the Aqueduct, the water is further treated at the Frankley Works by rapid or slow sand filtration, followed by chlorination, after which it remains underground until reaching the consumers.

The water distributed in the area of supply was almost entirely the soft moorland water of the Elan Supply. It was necessary, however, to draw on the local Short Heath Well between 23rd and 27th January to maintain supplies in the zone served by Perry Barr Reservoir which had been depleted as a result of emergency operations at Frankley Works. During this time the supply to the parish of Streetly may have consisted of a mixture of both Elan and well waters with perhaps a considerable day-to-day variation in chemical characteristics, particularly hardness.

It was again necessary to resort to the well, but for only one day in June and on this occasion some supplies in the parish of Minworth may have been affected.

The tendency of the raw water towards plumbo-solvent action was counteracted by the addition of hydrated lime at the head works. All the water distributed was chlorinated at rates between 0.35 and 0.5 m.g./litre in the water leaving the treatment works.

Fluoridation was continued at a rate to produce a fluoride ion concentration of 1.0 m.g./litre.

During 1966, 52 weekly samples of the treated water passing into distribution contained an average of less than two organisms per ml, after incubation in agar at 37°C for 48 hours, the highest concentration in any one sample being 14 per ml. Coliform organisms were present in 100 mls. in one sample only but a check sample the following day showed no trace of contamination. Samples were taken of Short Heath Well water at fortnightly intervals throughout the year and all of these were virtually sterile.

The results obtained by the City Analyst from his routine examination of water distributed in the area of supply during 1966, are shown in the following table:—

A copy of the result of a sample of water submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service by the Public Health Inspectors is given below:—

Bacteriological. Total Count: Number of colonies developing from
1 ml. of sample in agar after two days'
incubation at 37°C. 1

Coliform Count: Type and number per 100 ml. of sample.
Coliform Bacilli Nil
Bact. Coli (Type 1) Nil

I am indebted to Mr. R. H. Taylor, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, and Mr. R. C. Whitehead, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., Engineer and Manager of the City of Birmingham Water Department, for the information supplied with regard to their respective water undertakings and their comments on the analyses of the water supply.

(c) *Private Water Supplies.*

In the rural parts of the Borough there are 13 premises using private water supplies.

During the year 49 samples were taken from these supplies, 32 of which were satisfactory, eight suspicious, and nine unsatisfactory. There is no recognised classification for this type of water supply, but the classifications given above are based upon results from the Laboratory and the conditions known to exist at and around the supply. In each case of suspicious or unsatisfactory supplies, advice was given to users on precautionary measures.

The Minister of Health has this year again requested a report upon certain aspects of water supply. As will be noted in the foregoing report on the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company and the Birmingham City Water Undertaking, quality and quantity are excellent. During 1966 no defects were experienced regarding the quantity of water available to those houses on private supplies.

HOUSES WITH SUB-STANDARD SANITATION

(a) *Not connected to main drainage.*

At 31st December, 1966, 214 houses were not connected to main drainage, 69 having privy closets. 145 houses had water closets connected to cesspools or treatment units. The Corporation provides a cesspool emptying service on payment by the occupier. During the year the Council considered the charges levied for the emptying of cesspools and decided to provide a service at a standard charge of £3 per annum per cesspool. Privy closets are not emptied by the Corporation and are mostly situated in rural areas where the contents are emptied and buried by householders.

(b) *Shared water closets connected to main sewer.*

41 houses have water closets used in common with another house. Many of these shared facilities relate to older houses situated in the central area of the Borough.

DRAINAGE

During the year 124 complaints about drainage were made to the Department, many of these in connection with choked drainage.

The problem of responsibility for unchoking drainage is not without its complications as the definition of public or private sewer has to be applied in practically each individual case dealt with. With a view to eliminating unnecessary delay in clearing choked drainage the Council authorised the remission of minor expenses in certain cases.

Despite difficulties the system appears to have functioned satisfactorily throughout the year and has given no cause for complaint.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

The work of reconstruction of Plantsbrook mentioned in last year's report continues and the section from Eachelhurst Road to Castle Bromwich airfield was completed during 1966.

At the end of 1966 the widening and re-alignment of the brook from Eachelhurst Road to Wylde Green Road was nearing completion and the continuation from Wylde Green northwards to the Town Centre will follow. It is expected that a further contract involving this latter portion of the work will be let during 1967.

The completion of the whole of the works is expected to take several years but when the reconstruction is completed it is anticipated that the flooding that has hitherto occurred in certain parts of the Borough will be eliminated.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The establishment of the Public Health Inspectors' Section consists of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, five additional Public Health Inspectors, one pupil, one shorthand typist/clerk, a copy typist and a junior clerk.

Whilst the work of introducing Smoke Control Areas has proceeded smoothly during 1966 it is felt that the Council's programme, which aims to include the whole Borough in Smoke Control Orders by 1979, will not be adhered to unless additional staff is forthcoming. The appointment of a Technical Assistant in connection with this work is to be considered.

During 1966 there were again a number of staff changes and whilst all vacancies have been filled the time lag in filling the vacancies and the slowing down which occurs whilst new staff become accustomed to their duties is reflected in the number of visits made by the inspectorate.

During the year 1,993 matters requiring investigation were referred to the Public Health Inspectorate, the classification of these matters being set out as follows:—

Animal Keeping	..	..	..	..	..	9
Food	..	..	..	..	..	167
Housing	..	..	..	..	..	241
Drains	..	..	..	..	..	124
Rodents	..	..	..	..	..	699
Air Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	13
Factories.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	31
Insects	..	..	..	..	..	279
Dustbins	..	..	..	..	..	30
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	36
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	149
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	201
						1,993

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

Public Health Acts

Housing Defects	1,228
Movable Dwellings	102
Drainage	692
Water Supply	29
Infectious Diseases	177
Dirty and Verminous Premises	20
Insect Pests	579
Animal Keeping	97
Refuse Storage and Disposal	591
Ponds, Ditches and Watercourses	67
Swimming Baths	73
Schools	17
Places of Entertainment	12
Public Conveniences	43
Noise Complaints	148
Workplaces	8
Hairdressers	36
	— 3,919

Housing Acts

Council House Inspections	632
Sub-standard Houses	362
Multi-let Houses and Overcrowding	363
Improvement Grants and Areas	1,030
	— 2,387

Rent Act 22

Clean Air Act 4,480

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 340

Food and Drugs Act

Food Premises Inspections	939
Food Vehicles	65
Food Poisoning Investigations	—
Food Inspection	435
Milk and Dairies Premises and Vehicles	31
Sampling	817
Visits to Laboratories	110
	— 2,397

Factories Act 127

Shops Act 78

Pet Animals/Animal Boarding Act 20

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1,168

Meetings and Exhibitions 113

Merchandise Marks/Consumer Protection Acts 22

Miscellaneous 107

15,180

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(a) *Registration and Inspection*

General Inspections of premises affected by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 have continued during 1966 on the same principles outlined in the 1965 annual report.

The following statistics give some idea of the work done by the Public Health Inspectors since the Act came into force.

1964	..	163 General Inspections.
1965	..	453 General Inspections.
1966	..	185 General Inspections.
Total		801 General Inspections.

The General Inspection of all premises on the register was completed by the end of the year, and indeed work was commenced on a programme of second General Inspections of premises originally inspected in 1964.

(b) *Premises not Registered.*

It is still difficult to estimate the number of premises that remain unregistered, and inspectors are continuing to call, as a matter of policy, at any premises which appear to be registerable and remind occupiers of their obligations. As a rough estimate it is possible that 8% to 10% of premises remain unregistered. With the slackening off of publicity on the question of registration new occupiers are unaware of their responsibilities in this connection.

(c) *Service of Notices.*

During 1966, 149 notices under the Act were served involving the following items:—

Cleanliness	..	..	..	..	S.4	40
Temperature	..	..	..	..	S.6	63 (a)
Ventilation	..	..	..	..	S.7	7
Lighting	..	..	..	..	S.8	7
Sanitary facilities	..	..	..	..	S.9	72 (b)
Washing facilities	..	..	..	..	S.10	31 (c)
Drinking water	..	..	..	..	S.11	1
Clothing accommodation	..	..	..	..	S.12	20
Sitting facilities	..	..	..	..	S.13	4
Eating facilities	..	..	..	..	S.15	2
Floors, stairs and passages	..	..	..	..	S.16	50
Fencing of machinery	..	..	..	..	S.17	16
Dangerous conditions	..	..	..	..	S.22	2
Provision of abstract	..	..	..	..	S.50	94
Requirement to register	..	..	..	..	S.49	3
First Aid provisions	..	..	..	..	S.24	61 (d)
						473

(a) Mostly to provide thermometers.

(b) Mostly to improve or provide intervening ventilated space.

(c) Mostly to make proper provision with hot and cold water.

(d) Mostly to provide proper first-aid boxes.

(d) *Completion of Work.*

In conjunction with the programme of General Inspections, the year has been one of consolidation, with every effort being directed towards the completion of work specified on notices previously served.

Some indication of the success of this effort is shown in the following figures.

During 1965 and 1966, 552 Notices were served involving 1,878 contraventions. By 31st December, 1966, 406 Notices had been completed and 1,365 contraventions remedied, viz.: approx. 70% of the work had been completed. There is no doubt that this has secured a substantial improvement in conditions to the undoubted benefit of people employed in office and shop premises in the Borough.

(e) *Accidents.*

During 1966, eight reports of accidents were received and investigated as follows:—

Fall from steps	..	..	..	1
Falls over objects	..	..	..	2
Laceration from glass	..	..	..	1
Falling articles	..	..	..	2
Burns ..	..	..	..	1
Scalds ..	..	..	..	1
				—
				8
				—

In only one instance was it necessary to make any recommendations with a view to preventing recurrence.

None of the accidents were fatal or involved the loss of a limb.

There have been no accidents notified within the Borough involving machinery since the Act came into force.

(f) *Prosecutions.*

It is gratifying to note that whilst progress in completion of works specified on informal notices has called for a tremendous effort on the part of the Inspectorate the works have so far been completed without recourse to prosecution.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises				Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	...	...	...	...	18	47
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	29	120
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	...	...	...	...	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...					4	16
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	—	1
TOTALS	...	...	...	52	699	185

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES

1,168

TABLE C

**ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED
IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE**

<i>Class of Workplace</i>								<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	973
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,041
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Catering establishments open to the public	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	737
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fuel Storage Depots...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
TOTAL								3,860
Total Males								1,425
Total Females								2,435

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

At the 31st December 1966, ten landowners held licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, involving the stationing of 21 caravans. The site licences are subject to standard conditions laid down by the Health Committee, and during the year 102 visits were made to caravans for the purpose of checking compliance with the standard conditions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

During the year 148 visits were made in connection with complaints regarding noise. This is a substantial increase on the number of visits made during 1965 and is indicative of the increasing awareness among the members of the public of the operation of the Noise Abatement Act. The complaints have consisted, in the main, of nuisance from noise from industry, where residential areas abut industrial areas, but additionally some complaints have been made involving neighbours and noise in residential areas.

In most instances it is possible to minimise noises with the co-operation of the parties concerned and without recourse to formal action, but the investigation of this type of complaint is not without difficulty and is time consuming.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

(a) *Pollution Measurement.*

During the year the Council continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and through that body carried out the measurement of atmospheric pollution within the Borough.

Gauges are sited as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Volumetric Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Lead Peroxide Gauges Site No.</i>	<i>Deposit Gauges Site No.</i>
Television Station	—	L.P.13	D.G.13
Cemetery	—	L.P.32	D.G.23
Ash Farm, Minworth ...	—	L.P.33	D.G.24
Council House	V.28	—	—
Boldmere High School ...	V.6	L.P.69	D.G.52
Ley Hill School	V.34	—	—

Results obtained from the gauges during 1966 are shown below.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR AND SMOKE CONCENTRATION BY THE VOLUMETRIC METHOD

1966	<i>Monthly Average of Daily Concentrations</i>					
	<i>Smoke mg/m³</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide mg/m³</i>		
	<i>Site Number</i>			<i>Site Number</i>		
	V.6	V.28	V.34	V.6	V.28	V.34
January	124	116	95	157	135	120
February	71	54	45	126	88	90
March	80	50	51	127	77	73
April	53	42	40	107	71	72
May	44	31	31	111	68	111
June	30	22	22	76	34	115
July	27	21	22	56	44	81
August	31	28	26	59	33	54
September	55	28	41	89	60	65
October	110	86	59	125	89	87
November	132	98	82	168	117	66
December	139	85	79	156	107	45

(b) *Smoke Control Areas.*

At the beginning of the year Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were in operation. Areas 4 and 5 had been confirmed to come into operation on the 1st July, 1966, and areas 6 and 7 had been submitted to the Minister and were awaiting confirmation.

Area No. 8, which completed that portion of Boldmere in the current programme was surveyed, and a start made on an area bounded by Penns Lane, Birmingham Road and Wylde Green Road and Walmley Road. It was thought that this latter area would be brought under control in two stages. At the end of 1966 the position in the Borough was as follows:—

District	Area No.	Area	Operative Date	Acreage	PREMISES	
					Dwellings	Others
Four Oaks	1	Coppice Farm Estate	1 July 64	70.18	477	—
	2	Moor Hall Estate ...	1 Sept. 64	200.2	741	4
	3	Whitehouse Common and Tamworth Road area.	1 July 65	116.12	695	5
Boldmere	4	School Farm Estate and surrounding area.	1 July 66	289	698	6
	5	Somerville Estate and surrounding area.	1 July 66	84.3	404	4
	6	Monmouth Drive to Jockey Road (part).	1 Oct. 66	66.82	424	1
	7	Princess Alice Development.	1 Oct. 66	57	351	—
	8	Stirling Road, Monmouth Drive, Jockey Road, Chester Road North.	Submitted to Ministry of Housing and Local Governm't	123.1	550	1
Walmley/ Wylde Green	9	Walmley Road, Penns Lane, Wylde Green Road area.	In course of survey			
				1,006.72	4,340	21

		TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER MONTH																mg/100 sq. cm/day			
		RAINFALL IN INCHES				Total undissolved matter				Total dissolved matter				Total solids				Wt. of SO ² collected			
		Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Site Number				Site Number			
		13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	23	24	52	13	32	33	69
		T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.	T.V.	Cem.	Min.	Bold.
1966																					
January	..	0.99	1.02	0.87	0.99	6.06	3.05	5.80	4.03	4.31	2.99	2.38	3.22	10.37	6.04	8.18	7.25	2.08	1.95	2.51	2.89
February	..	3.98	3.62	2.56	3.78	4.17	3.02	10.40	7.62	8.02	6.41	5.50	8.66	12.19	9.43	15.90	16.28	1.46	1.47	3.44	3.47
March	..	0.91	1.10	1.18	1.10	2.61	3.19	†17.75	5.40	3.25	2.32	3.68	5.47	5.86	5.51	†21.43	10.87	1.17	2.12	2.41	2.85
April	..	3.03	2.99	2.09	2.96	5.63	3.19	†58.26	6.04	5.66	4.56	3.25	4.97	11.29	7.75	†61.51	11.01	0.98	1.05	1.99	1.81
May..	..	2.40	2.76	1.93	2.29	5.03	2.75	†29.84	6.38	4.54	4.93	5.33	4.80	9.57	7.68	†35.17	11.18	0.87	0.91	2.08	1.79
June..	..	2.76	3.11	3.03	3.78	7.35	5.03	†26.23	5.44	5.80	5.13	7.09	7.05	13.15	10.16	†33.32	12.49	0.77	0.63	1.66	1.11
July	..	3.11	3.47	2.96	3.70	3.15	3.29	6.23	5.64	4.74	4.63	4.84	5.47	7.89	7.92	11.07	11.11	0.61	0.48	0.64	0.70
August	..	2.88	3.55	3.07	3.47	5.80	2.21	5.76	7.05	4.57	7.22	5.46	7.65	10.37	9.43	11.22	14.70	0.69	0.64	1.21	0.89
September	..	1.77	1.73	*Not recorded	1.54	4.97	2.55	*Not recorded	6.81	4.11	2.65	*Not recorded	3.46	9.08	5.20	*Not recorded	10.27	0.87	0.77	1.99	1.15
October	..	3.03	3.35	3.03	3.51	3.97	2.18	5.13	5.27	5.86	5.81	5.89	6.88	9.83	7.99	11.02	12.15	1.38	1.25	2.00	1.95
November	..	1.69	1.69	1.10	1.54	2.85	4.09	5.27	5.71	6.36	4.20	4.38	6.21	9.21	8.29	9.65	11.92	1.90	1.63	2.54	2.93
December	..	3.47	3.07	2.99	3.07	3.51	1.98	4.21	3.99	8.08	6.11	6.78	9.70	11.59	8.09	10.99	13.69	1.33	1.76	2.87	3.79

*Gauge stand undergoing repair.

†Contained rust particles.

The Council's programme of Smoke Control envisages the creation of five major areas in a period of five years and the inclusion of the whole of the Borough under Smoke Control Orders by 1979.

It is pleasing to record that the work of creating Smoke Control Areas proceeds smoothly, although the administrative procedure involved in these areas becomes more complex as time passes. The inclusion of more types of appliances as being eligible for grant creates more problems, although the issue of Circular 25/66 during the year has been of assistance.

The alterations taking place in the Gas Industry have necessitated steps being taken to ensure the provision of suitable fuels in Smoke Control Areas, other than by the supply of gas coke, and this again has necessitated alteration in grant procedure.

(c) Warwickshire Clean Air Council.

During 1966 the Council has continued its membership of the Warwickshire Clean Air Council and has subscribed to the activities of that body in connection with publicity and other technical matters.

The Technical Advisory Committee operates through three Groups, viz., the publicity group, administrative and technical group and pollution and measurement group, and the Council is represented on the first two of these groups.

The Warwickshire Clean Air Council issues a separate Annual Report.

(d) Furnace Installations and Chimney Heights.

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act the Council is required to be notified of the installation of any furnace of a capacity exceeding 55,000 B.T.U.'s. During the year 14 such notifications were received relating to industrial furnaces, and 61 notifications relating to domestic furnaces.

Section 10 of the Clean Air Act requires the Local Authority to reject the plans submitted under the Building Regulations if a chimney is shown which is of insufficient height. In many instances difficulties arise between the architectural, engineering and public health aspects of chimney heights, and it is necessary to require an increase in height to comply with the Ministry Memorandum on Chimney Heights.

Additionally it must be appreciated that it is not possible at the plan stage to obtain full details of an installation which is to be installed in the future and the calculation of the chimney height at that stage is similarly not possible.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is an open-air swimming bath at Keeper's Pool within Sutton Park, with accommodation for adult swimmers in the large bath and for children in the smaller one.

The bath normally operates from Whitsuntide until the end of August according to weather conditions and during the holiday season is very popular with visitors to the Park.

At the commencement of the season the baths are normally filled with a supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company main and are kept topped up during the season from the same supply. The water is treated by chlorination and sand filtration, the former by the break point method and the latter by means of pressure filters.

In addition, appropriate chemicals are added to the water for the control of pH value and to assist in sedimentation. Since the installation of the break point chlorination plant some years ago, the water at these baths has been satisfactory, apart from one or two very rare occasions such as at times of extreme usage at Bank Holidays.

The bath attendant tests the water regularly for chlorine content and pH value and periodic checks are made by the Health Inspectors and samples taken.

The swimming baths at Bishop Vesey Grammar School, Banners Gate, Town County and Springfield Road Junior Schools and the Princess Alice School have continued in use during the year and a new swimming pool was brought into use at Fairfax High School. There is a great interest displayed in the provision of these facilities by Parents' Associations and it is expected that further schools in the area will be equipped with swimming bath facilities in the near future. In each case, as the baths are brought into use, advice is offered by Health Department staff and samples of the water taken at intervals as a check on purification techniques. The water for each of these baths is taken from the main supply.

DIRTY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES

20 visits were made to dirty or unkempt houses. This again is a small decrease and demonstrates the trend for it becoming rare for infestations of a verminous nature to be found. Where such infestations are found, however, disinfestation is carried out by the Department.

PEST CONTROL

(a) *Insects.*

579 visits were made in connection with complaints regarding infestation by a variety of creatures including woodworm, ants, wasps, earwigs, etc. This included a considerable number of visits in connection with wasps' nests there being 161 dealt with during the summer period. Wasps' nests are a source of anxiety to complainants and the service provided by the Department is much appreciated. Problems of inaccessibility in connection with these insects are not infrequent and the service can be time consuming.

(b) *Park Spraying.*

During the year the Council considered the desirability of spraying areas of the Park as a deterrent to biting insects. Following consultation with the Nature Conservancy and the Parks Advisory Committee it was decided to spray certain marshy areas of the Park which abut the pools. The work was done under contract by a firm of specialists and the insecticide used was Malathion, one of the lesser persistent compounds.

(c) Pigeon Control.

A complaint arose during the year from householders affected by pigeons which had gone feral and were causing a nuisance at private dwelling houses. The matter was fully discussed with interested organisations and advice given to the complainants.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council provides a comprehensive service for the destruction of rats and mice infestation at domestic premises, being treated without cost to the owner or occupier. A charge is, however, made in respect of all business premises at which treatment is carried out.

A total of 9,696 visits were made during the year in connection with rodent infestation, the details of visits being shown in the following table:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS		
1. Number of properties in district	28,836	86
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	634	9
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	393	6
(ii) Mice	33	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	3,393	16
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	185	3
(ii) Mice	6	—

Nine informal notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.

FACTORIES

The number of premises registered under the Factories Act 1961 is 186.

The general standard of hygiene maintained at factory premises is satisfactory, only minor infringements having been noted.

Factories are inspected as a matter of routine by the Public Health Inspectors, and in addition, infringements are brought to the notice of the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories.

The number of written notices sent during the year was ten but it must be borne in mind that attention is often drawn verbally by the Inspectors at the time of visit, where minor infringements are found.

Particulars of inspections are set out in the following table:—

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	148	77	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	33	—	—
TOTAL ...	186	112	10	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	9	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	10	5	—	—	—

OUTWORKERS

Seven persons were registered with the Local Authority as performing work of a registrable nature in their own homes.

The premises at which work is carried out are visited periodically and no contraventions of the Acts were noted during the year. 15 visits were made.

<i>Nature of Work</i> (1)	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i> (2)	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i> (3)	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i> (4)	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i> (5)	<i>Notices served</i> (6)	<i>Prosecutions</i> (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	3	None	None	None	None	None
Curtains and furniture hanging	1	None	None	None	None	None
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ...	2	None	None	None	None	None
The assembling of brass paper clips ...	1	None	None	None	None	None
TOTAL ...	7	—	—	—	—	—

SCHOOLS

17 visits were made to schools, in addition to 81 made to school meals kitchens.

Sanitary accommodation was inspected and defects and lack of cleanliness were reported to the appropriate authority. All schools within the Borough are provided with mains water supply, have hand washing facilities and are connected to the main drainage. The facilities are on the whole reasonably satisfactory.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing Conditions

During 1966 there were less housing units built than the previous year. 407 housing units were erected in 1966 compared with 462 for 1965, the bulk being private enterprise housing.

Dwellings handed over to the Corporation during 1966	..	188
Houses and flats erected by private enterprise during 1966	..	219
Total houses erected in 1966		407

Corporation Housing as at 31/12/1966

Temporary houses completed		100
Permanent dwellings completed 1945-66		3,067
Permanent dwellings erected prior to 1945		594
Total houses erected by Council to 31/12/1966		3,761
Permanent dwellings under construction at 31/12/1966		270

Private Enterprise Housing as at 31/12/1966

Number of houses and flats completed since 1/8/1945		8,817
Number of houses under construction		177

<i>Year</i>	<i>Inhabited Houses Mid-year</i>	<i>Population Mid-year</i>	<i>Persons per Occupied House</i>
1947	13,618	45,280	3.325
1948	13,887	46,190	3.326
1949	14,155	46,580	3.291
1950	14,391	47,440	3.296
1951	14,871	47,790	3.214
1952	15,016	48,180	3.209
1953	15,446	48,670	3.151
1954	16,008	49,780	3.109
1955	16,801	50,630	3.014
1956	17,497	52,510	3.001
1957	18,485	55,950	3.028
1958	19,600	58,670	2.993
1959	20,912	61,980	2.964
1960	22,041	64,760	2.938
1961	23,071	72,720	3.152
1962	23,521	75,220	3.198
1963	24,048	76,570	3.184
1964	24,597	77,980	3.170
1965	24,910	79,210	3.179
1966	25,250	80,440	3.186

HOUSING INSPECTION

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1,170
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	3,258
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) where inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 to 1932	None
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	341
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	20
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation:	
Privately owned	131
Local Authority owned	179
	—
	310
5. Remedy of defects during the year, without service of formal notices:	
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence	377
6. Action under Statutory powers during the year:	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs	None
(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	None
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	None
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices served requiring defects to be remedied ..	52
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	73
(b) By Local Authority in default	17
7. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(i) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	10
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	5
(iii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were made	5
(iv) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders were determined	None

8. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit ..	None
(ii) Number of closing orders made	None
9. Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act 1957:	
(i) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas ..	12
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area Procedure	9

CORPORATION HOUSES

In accordance with the instructions of the Housing Committee, Corporation houses are inspected as a routine by the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 632 visits were made to Corporation houses for the purpose and 393 houses received a routine inspection.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

During the year 344 visits were made to 31 houses known to be in multi-occupation. The number of these houses has shown a slight decrease since the previous year and regular inspections are made to ensure that satisfactory facilities exist in accordance with the standards laid down by the Council.

In recent years powers have been strengthened by the introduction of Management Orders and the Housing Act of 1964 further strengthened the powers of Local Authorities by providing for the taking of houses in multi-occupation into the stewardship of the Local Authority where it is necessary to do so to eliminate squalor.

In co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer of the Warwickshire County Council the survey has been continued to ensure that all houses in multi-occupation have adequate means of escape in case of fire and notices are being served where necessary to bring the houses up to a safe standard.

Nine notices were served to improve means of escape in case of fire.

Two notices were served to provide improved facilities.

During the year the Committee considered standards necessary to implement the terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act 1961 and laid down detailed standards for houses in multi-occupation.

SUB-STANDARD HOUSES

Clearance of unfit houses in accordance with the five year programme approved by the Borough Council in 1961 has proceeded during the year. Seventeen houses were represented as unfit for human habitation as follows:—

In Clearance Areas: 1–3 Greaves Cottages, Kingsbury Road.
 1–3 Birchfield Cottages, Slade Road.
 10–20 Newhall Street.

Individual Houses: 31, 33 Withy Hill Road.
 School House Cottage, Fox Hollies Road.
 383, 385 Court Lane.

The Public Health Inspectors made 362 visits to houses in the sub-standard category.

It will be seen from the above list that the representation of unfit houses which are within the Central Area Redevelopment has continued.

In addition to the above list the undermentioned houses were dealt with following negotiation with the owners:

42 Slade Road—Voluntarily demolished.
1, 2 Fair View Cottages, Bulls Lane—
 Converted to one house and improved.

RENT ACT 1957

22 visits were made during the year in connection with queries involving the Rent Act. Two applications for certificates were received.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND IMPROVEMENT AREAS

(a) *Improvement Grants.*

Applications for Improvement Grants are normally dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, but liaison is maintained between the departments in connection with the potential life of properties which are the subject of Improvement Grant procedure.

(b) *Improvement Areas.*

Since the introduction of the Housing Act 1964 the Council has declared a number of areas in the town to be Improvement Areas. The object of these proposals is to require the provision in suitable tenanted houses of modern amenities such as a bath or shower, hot and cold water, an inside W.C., wash hand-basin, and a proper pantry.

The positions in connection with such areas at 31st December 1966 is shown in the following table:—

Area	Properties Included*		Number of Dwellings		
			In Area	Lacking Amenities	Suitable for Improvement
Sycamore Road ...	6-44	1-27a	36	11	7
Riland Road ...	2-56	3-85	69	39	34
Mere Green Road ...	78-120	81-131	52	15	8
Beech Road ...	2-30	1-31	27	4	2
Coles Lane ...	16-98	1-145	114	38	22
Sheffield Road ...	2-96	3-87	84	21	5
Riland Avenue ...	2-24	1-19	} 50	26	16
Riland Grove ...	2-30	1-25			
Green Lanes ...	10-80	15-35	44	14	4
Reddicap Heath Road		41-109	35	15	9
Four Oaks Common Rd.	60-98		20	14	10
Highbridge Road ...	222-292	247-317	66	17	11
			597	214	128

*For full details see detailed reports.

The survey conducted in connection with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 42 of 1962 has been of great value as the areas selected for Improvement Areas are mainly those in which Improvement Grants have already been made and some degree of improvement already effected.

Owner occupiers of houses lacking amenities in improvement areas are given full details of Improvement Grants and encouraged to improve their properties.

The Inspectors made 1,029 visits in connection with Improvement Grants and Improvement Areas.

Since the introduction of the 1964 Act seven applications have been received from tenants for the Council to exercise its powers to require the standard amenities in individual cases.

During the year discussions took place with the Upper Tame Main Drainage Authority whose houses at Minworth are exempt from the Improvement Area procedure. It is pleasing to note that the Authority is to embark on improvement of the houses by the installation of standard amenities where tenants agree.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The efficient control of food supplies and the supervision of food premises is an important responsibility resting on local authorities.

The responsibility is met in a variety of ways which include:

- (a) Routine inspection of food premises.
- (b) Sampling of foodstuffs.
- (c) Education of food handlers in matters relating to food hygiene.

The quality of food is adversely affected by chemical and bacteriological contamination. Excess preservatives, harmful chemical substances, dilution or other adulteration of food and food labelling is supervised by routine samples submitted to the Borough Analyst.

Bacteriological contamination occurs in a variety of ways, particularly by means of mishandling or unsuitable storage. Food originally clean or pure is rendered harmful by unhygienic practices.

Food hygiene instruction and advice is given during the course of routine visits to food premises and also by lectures and demonstrations given to organisations and food handlers within the Borough.

Owing to the constant change in the personnel in food premises, attention must be given to ensure the maintenance of a satisfactory standard of food hygiene practice, and health education must be a continuous process.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

(a) *Improvement of Food Premises.*

Since the introduction of the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1955, particular attention has been paid to periodic routine inspections of food premises.

During the year 939 visits were made to food premises and attention was drawn to 120 unsatisfactory conditions which were found in the process of inspections.

Unsatisfactory Conditions Remedied 1966

	<i>F.H. Regs.</i> <i>Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Insanitary Premises	5	10
Cleanliness of equipment, etc. .. .	6	18
Protection of food from risk of contamination ..	8	15
Personal cleanliness of persons handling food ..	9	3
Carrying and wrapping of open food .. .	10	1
Sanitary conveniences	14	7
Provision of water supply	15	2
Provision of wash hand basins, etc. .. .	16	9
Provision of first-aid materials	17	1
Accommodation for clothing	18	3
Facilities for washing food and equipment (provision of sinks, etc.)	19	1
Lighting of food rooms	20	—
Ventilation of food rooms	21	—
Food room not to be, or communicate with, a sleeping place	22	3
Cleanliness and repair of food rooms .. .	23	28
Accumulations of refuse	24	5
Storage temperature of certain foods .. .	25	1
Transport of meat	29	2
		109

(b) *Mobile Food Vehicles.*

During 1966 sixty-three inspections of mobile vehicles were made during which 16 infringements of the Regulations were found. The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations were made on 29th June, 1966, and will operate from 1st January, 1967.

Unsatisfactory Conditions Found

	<i>F.H. Regs.</i> <i>Articles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cleanliness of equipment, etc. .. .	6	2
Protection of food from risk of contamination ..	8	2
Personal cleanliness of persons handling food ..	9	1
Cleanliness and/or repair of vehicles .. .	26(1)	7
Absence of name and address on vehicle .. .	26(2)	2
Supply of water, etc.	28	2
		16

CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD PREMISES BY PRIMARY TRADE
(as at 31/12/1966)

Bakers' Shops	21
Butchers' Shops	48
Chemists' Shops	21
Fish—Fried Shops	4
Fish—Wet Shops	6
Greengrocers' Shops	40
Grocers' and General Shops	82
Ice Cream Shops	1
Sweet Shops	52
Wines/Off Licence Shops	26
Bakehouses	9
Hotel/Restaurant/Canteen/Club	83
Public Houses	28
Preserved Food Manufacturers	6
School Meals Centres	45
Public Halls (with Catering facilities)	23
Food Factories/Warehouses	7
Dairies and Milk Depots	1
Park Stalls	5
	508

ICE CREAM

(a) Registered Premises.

Six premises were registered for the sale of ice cream during 1966, bringing the total registration certificates in force to 223.

The premises concerned consist of:

	<i>In Use</i>	<i>Not in Use</i>
Registered for manufacture only	—	1
Registered for manufacture and sale	10	10
Registered for sale only	148	54

In addition 17 premises exempt from registration such as hotels, clubs, schools, etc., are known to sell the product and several mobile vehicles frequent the Borough.

A high proportion of the premises registered for sale handle a pre-packed article only and supplies in the main come from seven manufacturers. The retailers show a preference for pre-packed ice cream on the grounds of ease of handling and this greatly assists the control of the commodity.

The introduction of soft ice cream has emphasised the necessity for strict control over equipment used in ice cream manufacture and persons installing such equipment must appreciate their responsibilities in this field.

All registered premises are inspected as a routine and for record purposes such inspections are listed under the principal trade of the premises concerned.

(b) *Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations 1959 and 1963.*

98 samples of ice cream were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, and the results are shown in the following table:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number Taken</i>	<i>Grade 1</i>	<i>Grade 2</i>	<i>Grade 3</i>	<i>Grade 4</i>	<i>Not Tested</i>
Soft Ice Cream From Manufacturers:	15	13	2	—	—	—
From Retailers:	83	70	11	1	1	—
TOTAL ...	98	83	13	1	1	—

For the purpose of testing, the methylene blue reduction test recommended by the Laboratory Service is used. Grades 1 and 2 are normally considered satisfactory, Grade 3 doubtful and Grade 4 unsatisfactory.

PRESERVED FOOD

71 premises in the Borough are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled, pressed or preserved food.

The primary business of the premises registered is as follows:

Butcher	28
Cooked Meat Shop .. .	8
Bakehouse .. .	5
Grocer	6
Fried Fish Shop .. .	4
Wet Fish Shop .. .	2
Premises no longer in use .. .	18

All food premises are subject to regular routine inspection and premises registered under Section 16 (b) are inspected for the purpose of the Section at the time of such routine visits.

MILK SUPPLY

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Milk Distributors registered in the Borough at 31st December, 1966.
Resident in the Borough (Article 8):

Producing and retailing	..	..	..	..	2
Retailing only	..	..	..	..	4
Shopkeepers retailing bottled milk only	..	..			47
Resident outside the Borough:					
Retailing only	..	..	..	..	6
Registered Dairies in the Borough (Article 8)	..	..			6

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963-65

The following licences were in force at 31st December, 1966:

Dealers' pre-packed Licences:

(a) To sell pasteurised and sterilised milk	..				41
(b) To sell sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	6
(c) To sell untreated and pasteurised milk	..				1
(d) To sell untreated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	1
(e) To sell ultra heat treated, pasteurised and sterilised milk	..	..	..	..	4

All Dealers' Licences expire on 31st December, 1970, being granted for periods up to five years.

CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Since the 1st October, 1949, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has exercised control over the production of milk and the local Authority has been responsible only for the supervision of treatment and distribution of milk.

This latter supervision is exercised by the inspection of premises, and frequent sampling of milk in the process of distribution to the customer.

During the year 30 inspections of premises were made and 272 samples of milk were taken, of which 200 were for bacteriological examination, 36 for biological test and 36 for test of anti-biotic content. The results of these examinations are as shown in the following table:

MILK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Grade of Milk	Number of Samples	RESULTS OF TESTS									
		Phosphatase			Methylene Blue			Turbidity		Colony Count Test	
		Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Not Tested	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	146	144	2	—	134	3	9	—	—	—	—
Raw	12	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Ultra Heat Treated	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTAL	200	144	2	—	145	4	9	40	—	2	—

MILK SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

	Number of Samples	Neg.	Pos.	Inconclusive
Biological ...	36	36	—	—
Anti-biotic ...	36	35	1	—

MILK SUPPLIES—BRUCELLA ABORTUS

There are two producer-retailers in the Borough who retail untreated milk to consumers and arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory Service to examine samples of milk from these sources for *Brucella Abortus*. In addition samples of raw milk submitted from farms which do not retail are examined for this organism. 178 samples were submitted for the year under report, the results being as shown in the following table:

	<i>Ring Test</i>		<i>Whey Agglut.</i>		<i>Culture</i>	<i>Guinea Pigs Innoc.</i>
	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Neg.</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Herd Samples ...	7	31	—	—	1	1
Individual Samples ...	32	108	33	36	4	3
	39	139	33	36	5	4

The main concern in connection with the organism of *Brucella Abortus* lies in the possibility of spread of infection to human beings through the medium of raw milk. It has been necessary to require the heat treatment of supplies in two cases during the year. In addition the Council made representations to the Ministry during the year suggesting a strengthening of the existing powers.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS 1963

The above Regulations, which came into force on 1st January, 1964, require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for human consumption. Small supplies of liquid egg are in use in the Borough and these are often kept only for emergency use. Such usage creates difficulty in the pattern of sampling but three samples were taken during 1966. These were reported as satisfactory.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

The inspection of food is divided between (a) the inspection in retail shops and wholesale warehouses and (b) the inspection of meat in slaughterhouses.

A voluntary scheme of surrender operates, under which certificates are given by the Public Health Inspector and unsound food removed for destruction by incineration at the Corporation refuse destructor.

(a) *Food found unfit at Retail Shops and Warehouses.*

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	<i>Tins</i>
Raw Meat	20	—	—
Canned Meat	1,174	12½	199
Canned Food other than meat..	1,320	12¾	1,447
Fish	15	—	—
Fruit and Vegetables	312	—	—
All other foods	441	7	—
	3,284	0½	

Total: 1 Ton, 9 cwts., 1 qt., 8 lbs.

(b) *Inspection of Slaughterhouses.*

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, which amended the Food and Drugs Act 1955 in relation to slaughterhouses, the licensing and supervision of slaughterhouses is controlled and, in conjunction with the Hygiene Regulations, the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions is governed.

During 1966, one licence was in force authorising the use of premises as a slaughterhouse.

- All animals slaughtered were inspected during the year, the total being:
- 1 Calf.
 - 139 Pigs.
 - 550 Sheep and Lambs.

Conditions rendering meat unfit for consumption were found as follows:

			<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
<i>Pigs:</i>	1 head	Tuberculosis	10	—
	3 livers	Parasitic	13	8
	1 liver	Cirrhotic	4	8
	1 lung	Pneumonia	1	—
	1 lung	Pleurisy	1	—
	4 hearts	Pericarditis	2	—
	2 kidneys	Nephritis	—	6
	1 kidney	Hydronephrosis	—	3
	1 kidney	Cysts	—	3
	1 complete fry ..	Pleurisy and Peritonitis ..	8	—
	Total Weight ..		40	12

						lbs.
<i>Sheep and Lambs:</i>	1 liver	..	..	..	Parasitic ..	2
	1 liver	..	..	..	Abscess ..	2
	1 liver	..	..	..	Cysts ..	2
	1 lung	..	..	..	Abscess ..	1
	4 lungs	..	..	..	Parasitic ..	4
	2 hearts	..	..	..	Parasitic ..	2
	4 knee joints	..	..	..	Arthritic ..	2
	Leg trimmings	..	..	..	Abscess ..	1
Total Weight						16 lbs.

Total Weight of meat unfit for consumption: 56 lbs. 12 ozs.

Total number of animals diseased:

— Calves.

13 Pigs.

12 Sheep and Lambs.

During 1966 two sets of Regulations were issued which affect the operation of slaughterhouses.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amend) Regulations 1966 controls the time during which animals may be kept in slaughterhouses and prohibits the use of wiping cloths on carcasses with certain provisos.

The Meat Inspection (Amend) Regulations 1966 empowers local authorities to fix times of slaughtering, requires all meat to be inspected before removal, prohibits the use of green ink for marking stamps and makes changes in detail in inspection procedure.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

During year ending 31st December 1966

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	—	—	1	550	139	—
Number inspected	—	—	1	550	139	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	12	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	2.2	8.6	—
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.7	—
<i>Cysticerosis:</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The above Act and the Regulations made thereunder place on Local Authorities the duty of licensing slaughtermen and the supervision of slaughterhouses in connection with the prevention of cruelty.

Three slaughtermen's licences were approved during the year. The Public Health Inspectors supervised the administration of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations during the course of their meat inspection duties.

FOOD POISONING

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year but it came to the notice of the department that an outbreak occurred in an Old People's Home involving 12 cases. Samples of food, faeces and vomit were submitted for investigation but all proved negative and no causative agent was found.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Bacteriological

The Public Health Laboratory Service (*Director*: Dr. J. G. P. Hutchison) is in Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and specimens are submitted to this laboratory as necessary.

In all, 661 samples or specimens were submitted during the year for bacteriological and microscopical examination as detailed below:

<i>Food:</i>	Milk—Bacteriological	..	..	..	..	200
	Biological	..	..	..	..	36
	Anti-biotic	..	..	..	..	36
	Brucella Abortus	..	..	..	..	178
	Water—Drinking	..	..	..	..	58
	Ice Cream	..	..	..	..	98
	Minced Meat, School Meal, Sausages, Baby Food, Meat Pie	..	..	..	..	6
	Desiccated coconut	..	..	..	..	8
	Liquid Egg	..	..	..	..	3
<i>Other Samples or Specimens:</i>	Swimming Bath Water	..	..	..	..	9
	Faeces submitted by Public Health Department					23
	Urine submitted by Public Health Department					2
	Vomit	..	..	..	..	4
						661

Chemical

Analyses of samples of food and drugs taken under the Food and Drugs Act, are carried out by the Public Analyst for the Borough (Mr. R. K. Chalmers of Messrs. Bostock Hill and Rigby) who also carry out additional chemical examinations as required by the Department.

Mr. R. K. Chalmers comments on the year's work as follows:—

During 1966 I examined 219 samples of food and drugs which had been purchased at various points in the Borough to check the quality of articles normally on sale. The examination revealed 13 unsatisfactory samples—5.9% of the total—a proportion which is fairly constant.

Samples found to be satisfactory ranged from gob stoppers to medicine suspected of causing bouts of drowsiness and exhilaration in children. The gob stoppers were pure and, I suppose, informatively described. The medicine, a cough preparation, was correctly dispensed and not at fault. A sample of casserole meat that was clearly labelled “not less than 70% meat” and found to contain 80% meat was also considered satisfactory. Casserole meat without any qualification would be expected to have a meat content of about 95%, but not all of them do this, and until statutory standards are prescribed informative labelling like this is clearly helpful to the customer and to be commended.

The unsatisfactory samples included two cases in which the term chocolate was used to describe a product not made in the traditional manner. It is considered that real chocolate should be made from cocoa beans, sugar and cocoa butter, but in these cases the cocoa butter had been substantially replaced by a foreign vegetable fat, resulting in a product of inferior quality. The vendor of the block chocolate was advised that the description ‘chocolate’ should be avoided while the manufacturer of the second sample, a chocolate covered cake, undertook to use a better quality covering for his cake.

Two other samples in which the composition did not agree with the description were milk bread and milk scones. Milk bread is required by law to contain at least 6% of milk solids, on a dry basis, but sample No. 170 did not contain any, and the word ‘milk’ should not have been used. The retailer was advised. The milk scones were certainly scones but no milk could be found and the sale of this article was stopped.

A sample of soured cream contained only 13.3% of milk fat and did not conform to the minimum standard of 18% milk fat in cream. There is also a statutory standard for fat in Channel Islands milk, but a sample was found to contain less than the required 4%. A third case involving milk fat was that of some treacle toffee claimed to contain butter; the amount of butter present was not considered sufficient to justify the claim, and the manufacturers were informed. In each case a further sample has been examined to check the results of the action taken, and the matter has been resolved satisfactorily.

Some infringements of the Preservatives Regulations occurred, as they often do, in that the presence of preservatives in certain samples was not declared. Peeled potatoes were found to contain an excess of preservative—only 50 parts per million of sulphur dioxide is allowed—and the purchaser made arrangements to reduce the preservative to this low level.

A number of samples were received following complaints by members of the public. Bread is a not unusual source of such complaints and this

year provided three examples, the foreign matter present being part of a fly, some pieces of aluminium foil and a small amount of dough contaminated by machinery. A sample of corned beef showed some black discoloration which was unsightly. It was due to the presence of a trace of iron sulphide derived from action on the can, but the amount present was exceedingly small and unlikely to be harmful. Another case of deterioration rather than adulteration was provided by a sample of butter which showed some mould growth at the corners of the packet, following the access of air. The mould growth induced some rancidity in the butter fat. In the case of a sample of sterilised milk contaminated with mould proceedings were taken and a conviction recorded.

Foreign bodies found in foodstuffs ranged, if not from the sublime to the ridiculous, at least from the routine to the unexpected. Examination of foods for infestation or evidence of past infestation is routine and a sample of dried apricots contaminated with mites was condemned; a sample of yoghurt contained something described as a cylindrical piece of blue substance. This proved to be a piece of drawing chalk coloured with Prussian blue.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

<i>Samples of</i>				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
FOOD								
Baking Powder	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Baby Food	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Beer and Shandy	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Butter	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Bread	...	...	...	—	5	5	4	1
Cheese	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Chocolate	...	...	...	—	8	8	7	1
Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee and Chicory	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Colouring	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Condiments	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—
Confectionery	...	...	...	—	14	14	12	2
Cordial Alcoholic	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Cream	...	...	...	—	4	4	3	1
Cream Dressing	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Cream Substitute	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Fish and Sea Food	...	...	...	—	6	6	6	—
Flavour	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Flour	...	...	...	—	2	2	2	—
Food Paste	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Fruit	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—
Fruit Canned	...	...	...	—	5	5	5	—
Fruit Dried	...	...	...	—	6	6	5	1
Gin	...	...	...	2	—	2	2	—
Ice Cream	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	—
Jam and Marmalade	...	...	...	—	4	4	4	—
Jelly	...	...	...	—	3	3	3	—

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
FOOD (continued)					
Margarine	—	2	2	2	—
Meat Products	—	15	15	14	1
Meat Canned	—	4	4	4	—
Milk	20	—	20	19	1
Mincemeat	—	2	2	2	—
Powder Custard	—	1	1	1	—
Powder Ice Cream	—	1	1	1	—
Rum	2	—	2	2	—
Saccharin and Sweetening	—	5	5	5	—
Sausages	—	8	8	5	3
Soft Drinks	—	7	7	7	—
Soups	—	4	4	4	—
Toffee and Sweets	—	13	13	12	1
Vegetables	—	5	5	4	1
Vegetables Dried	—	2	2	2	—
Vegetables Canned	—	3	3	3	—
Vinegar	—	3	3	3	—
Vodka	1	—	1	1	—
Wheat Embryo	—	1	1	1	—
Whisky	6	—	6	6	—
Wines	—	2	2	2	—
TOTAL	31	170	201	188	13
DRUGS AND MEDICINE					
MEDICINE					
Cough Syrup and Linctus	—	2	2	2	—
Indian Brandee	—	3	3	3	—
Paracetamol	—	1	1	1	—
Head and Nerve Mixture	—	1	1	1	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	1	1	1	—
Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	1	—
Glycerine	—	1	1	1	—
OINTMENTS					
Adrenaline Cream	—	1	1	1	—
POWDERS AND CRYSTALS					
Borax	—	1	1	1	—
Boric Acid	—	1	1	1	—
TABLETS					
Aspirin Tablets	—	1	1	1	—
Chilblain Tablets	—	1	1	1	—
Cortisone Tablets	—	1	1	1	—
Compound Codeine	—	1	1	1	—
Intestinal Tablets	—	1	1	1	—
TOTAL	—	18	18	18	—
GRAND TOTAL	31	188	219	206	13

Submitted to Public Analyst as a Result of Complaint

<i>Samples of</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
FOODS					
Baby Food	—	3	3	3	—
Bread	—	4	4	1	3
Butter	—	1	1	—	1
Fruit Canned	—	1	1	1	—
Meat Products	—	2	2	1	1
Sausages	—	1	1	1	—
Salt	—	1	1	1	—
Soup	—	1	1	1	—
Toffee and Sweets	—	1	1	—	1
Yoghourt	—	1	1	—	1
Milk	—	2	2	1	1
DRUGS					
Anti-biotic Medicine	—	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	—	19	19	11	8

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND REPORTED AS UNSATISFACTORY

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal or Informal	Nature of Deficiency	Action Taken
7	Smetana Soured Cream	I.	Milk fat deficiency.	Warning letter— Producer promised to exercise greater care. Subsequent sample satisfactory.
35	Pork Sausages ...	I.	Preservative not declared.	Letter to retailer. Appropriate notice displayed.
58	Peeled Potatoes ...	I.	Contained 240 ppm Sulphur Dioxide.	Warning letter. Producer promised to exercise greater care.
94	Pork Sausages ...	I.	Preservative not declared.	Letter to retailer. Appropriate notice displayed.
104	Pork Sausages ...	I.	Preservative not declared.	Letter to retailer. Appropriate notice displayed.
87	Broken Chocolate ...	I.	Chocolate substitute containing fat foreign to cocoa.	Warning letter re method of description.
90	Milk Scones ...	I.	Not made with whole milk.	Scones taken off sale.
44	Channel Island Milk	F.	Milk fat deficiency.	Warning letter. Subsequent sample satisfactory.
58	Dried Apricots ...	I.	Contaminated with numerous mites.	Warning letter sent. Subsequent samples satisfactory.
63	Chocolate covered Cake	I.	Chocolate substitute used in covering.	Warning letter. Investigation being carried out to arrive at a good chocolate cover.
70	Milk Loaf	I.	Absence of milk solids.	Warning letter— Retailer promised to amend description.
6	Canned Hamburgers	I.	Meat deficiency.	Warning letter. No reply from Manufacturers.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Deficiency</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
229	Treacle Toffee containing butter	I.	Deficient of butter fat.	Warning letter. Manufacturer agreed to exercise stricter control.

**FOOD SAMPLES THE SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT WHICH HAVE
BEEN REPORTED AS UNSATISFACTORY BY THE PUBLIC
ANALYST**

<i>No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal or Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Deficiency or Contamination</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
2	Creme-de-Menthe Delight	I.	Contained part of an insect.	Reported to Committee. Warning letter sent.
112	Corned Beef ...	I.	Trace of Iron Sulphide.	Reported to Committee. Warning letter sent.
171	Sliced Bread ...	I.	Small amount of dough contaminated with mineral oil and iron.	Reported to Committee. Warning letter sent.
183	Yoghourt	I.	Contaminated with a piece of coloured hydrated calcium sulphate.	Reported to Committee. Refused for proceedings. Not proceeded with. Witness not available.
216	Bread	I.	Contained part of an insect.	Reported to Committee. Refused for proceedings. Not proceeded with. Witness not available.
217	Sterilised Milk ...	I.	Contaminated with mould.	Reported to Committee. Left proceedings. Fine £20 and costs.
215	Butter	I.	Contaminated with mould.	Reported to Committee. Warning issued.
228	Bread	I.	Contained foreign material.	Reported to Committee. Warning issued.

During the year an approach was made to the Council by the AMC asking if they wished to participate in a scheme for testing foodstuffs for the presence of toxic chemicals. The Council agreed to enter into the scheme.

The emphasis on sampling has been changing over the years from pure adulteration to supervision of labelling and the control of additives. It is interesting to note the new Regulations issued during the year which point to this:

The Mineral Hydro Carbons in Food 1966.

The Colouring Matter in Food 1966.

The Anti-Oxidants in Food 1966.

In addition Regulations were issued covering the composition of cheese, salad cream and butter.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

99 complaints were made to the Department regarding unsound food.

These are sub-divided as follows:

Food containing foreign matter	..	..	..	34
Food affected with mould	..	..	..	20
Food otherwise out of condition	..	..	..	13
Unsatisfactory milk bottles	..	..	..	7
Complaints not substantiated	..	..	..	19
Complaints passed to adjacent Authorities	..	..		6

Five prosecutions under the provisions of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act were instituted resulting in fines and costs totalling £102 19s. 0d. Other complaints were dealt with by warning letter, where applicable.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

Under the provisions of Orders made in accordance with the above Act, shopkeepers are required to mark certain imported foodstuffs in accordance with the Orders.

Checking for this purpose is normally carried out during the course of routine inspections under the Food and Drugs Act. There were no prosecutions during the year, one informal notice was served and verbal cautions given in relation to minor infringements.

SECTION F

MISCELLANEOUS

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals and empowers the local authority to issue licences in respect of pet shops.

During the year five licences were in force imposing conditions in connection with accommodation, food and drink, control of infection, fire precautions, and welfare of animals.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act is intended to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for animals and for the purposes connected therewith, and empowers the local authority to licence animal boarding establishments.

Five premises were licensed during 1966, imposing conditions as to accommodation, control of infection, fire precautions and animal welfare.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1964

This Act, regulating the keeping of Riding Establishments received Royal assent on 31st July, 1964, and came into force on 1st April, 1965.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act the Council authorised Miss W. Brancker and Mr. R. H. Owen, Veterinary Surgeons, to carry out inspections under the Act.

Four establishments were licensed during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is intended to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined. Regulations dated 1961 lay down standards of cleanliness of materials under the Act.

Four premises have been registered under the Act, but only two registered premises remain in use, the remaining two registrations being cancelled during the year.

Four samples were taken during the year and reported as satisfactory.

HAIRDRESSERS' AND BARBERS' BYE-LAWS

Bye-laws made under Section 77 of the Public Health Act 1961 were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 1st September, 1963.

During 1966, 36 visits of inspection were made to establishments in the Borough affected by the bye-laws.

57 hairdressing establishments were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1966.

LICENSING ACT 1961

Under the provisions of the above legislation the Local Authority is consulted by the Licensing Justices before registration certificates are granted to club premises.

During 1966, one such application was referred to the Department and a report made following inspection of the premises involved.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS' ACT 1964

The above Act received Royal assent on 31st July, 1964, and came into operation on 1st April, 1965. The Act required the Local Authority to maintain a register of scrap metal dealers within the area.

Three such dealers remained registered during the year.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT 1961

In April 1965 the Council appointed three members of the Public Health Inspectorate as authorised officers for the purpose of the above Act.

The Oil Heater Regulations 1961 and the Children's Nightdresses Regulations 1964 have been made under the provisions of the Act.

During the year three nightdresses were submitted to an authorised testing laboratory. In all cases the samples passed the test.

SHOPS ACT 1950

All Public Health Inspectors are appointed for the purpose of the Shops Act 1950.

The Act controls closing hours, conditions of employment of shop assistants, Sunday trading and other matters relating to shops. Inspectors normally carry out their duties under the Shops Act in conjunction with other duties relating to shop premises, thus avoiding duplicity of visits.

There were 770 shops on the register at 31st December, 1966.

GAME ACT 1831

During 1966 six licences were issued authorising persons to buy and sell Game within the terms of the above Act.

BOROUGH OF SUTTON COLDFIELD

SCHOOL

HEALTH SERVICE

1966

SECTION G

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT SUB-COMMITTEE, 1966-67

His Worship the Mayor, Councillor H. Herringshaw, C.C.

Councillor S. C. Rawlings (*Deputy Mayor*).

Councillor Mills (*Chairman*).

Councillor Mrs. Dunnett (*Deputy Chairman*).

Alderman Smallwood.

Alderman Gunby.

Councillor Bannister.

Councillor Birbeck.

Councillor Dillon-Trenchard.

County Councillor Moore.

Miss S. E. Davies.

Messrs. Vaughan and Wallace.

STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1966

- Borough School Medical Officer* - J. R. PRESTON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.,
M.R.C.P.(Glas.), D.P.H.
- Deputy Borough School Medical Officer* - B. D. ROBINSON, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.
(Died 15/8/66).
- Assistant School Medical Officers* - M. C. T. WILKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B.B.S.,
D.Obst. R.C.O.G. (left for D.P.H. Course 30/9/66).
I. M. S. NICHOLLS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
C. A. CURTIS, M.B., Ch.B.
(commenced 1/11/66).
- Senior School Dental Officer* - N. G. EVANS, L.D.S.
- Part-time Dental Officers* - W. DOUGLAS, L.D.S. (Anaesthetist).
B. E. TEALL, L.D.S.
A. H. BOSWORTH, L.D.S.
Mrs. V. P. CRABB, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.).
J. J. CRABB, B.D.S.
G. B. D. INGLIS, Dentists' Act 1921.
P. I. TOWNEND, L.D.S., D.Orth., F.D.S.,
R.C.S.(Eng.).
- Part-time Speech Therapists* - Mrs. K. M. SENIOR.
Miss H. THOMPSON.
- Part-time Physiotherapist* - Mrs. C. M. WILLIAMS.

School Nurses and Health Visitors:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Miss J. HORN (<i>Nursing Officer</i>)
(left 4/10/66). | Mrs. J. A. JONES. |
| Miss M. McCAFFERY
(<i>Nursing Officer</i>) (appointed 5/10/66). | Miss R. P. MOLEY. |
| Mrs. M. HORROCKS. | Mrs. J. DRESSLER (Part-time). |
| Mrs. V. THIRKILL. | Mrs. I. M. CARTER. |
| Miss I. SHOTTON. | Miss F. E. M. FLYNN. |
| Miss A. SALVAGE (appointed Dep.
Nursing Officer 1/12/66). | Miss D. M. BROOKES. |
| Miss B. M. HARRIS. | Mrs. S. C. M. COLLINS
(commenced 1/8/66). |
| Miss M. C. MAIRET (left 9/4/66). | Miss M. M. HANNON
(commenced 3/10/66). |
| Miss A. M. EAST. | Miss J. M. WADE
(commenced 26/12/66). |

Clerical Staff:

- Chief Clerk* - G. W. T. NICHOLLS.
- Senior Clerk* - Mrs. A. B. FROHLICH.
- Clerks* - Miss S. PENNY.
Miss L. E. M. CARTER (commenced 2/5/66).
- Shorthand Typist* - Miss E. M. FITTON.
- Dental Surgery Assistants (whole time).* - Miss J. WOOLLEY.
Mrs. CHURCH nee S. W. GWILLIAM.
- Dental Surgery Assistants (part-time).* - Mrs. G. H. CHAMBERS.
Mrs. P. TAYLOR.
Miss A. SNOWDEN.
Mrs. A. B. JENNINGS.
Mrs. B. A. YATES.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1966

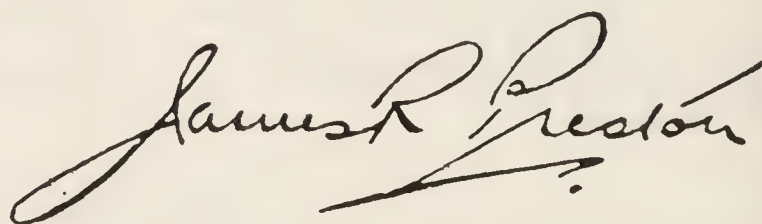
The system of medical examination and inspection of school children has continued on the usual lines, consisting of three examinations during school life with special examination of eyesight at eight years of age.

The number examined this year was 1,342, a drop of 16%. There were 906 other inspections for specific defects compared with 767 in 1965 and 530 inspections for vision only compared with 507 the previous year.

The work in the School Health Service has been conducted in the latter part of the year under great staffing difficulties as mentioned in the preamble.

Many schools are not visited during the year either for medical examination or control of hygiene reasons, and this makes it difficult for the close co-operation between medical officers of the department and head teachers to be maintained at the high level it is hoped to have. However, the head teachers understand these difficulties, no doubt from personal experience of staff shortage, and I have been grateful for their assistance and understanding.

I would finally thank the Chairman and members of the Committees concerned for their advice and encouragement.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James R. Preston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Borough School Medical Officer.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF SCHOOL CHILDREN ON ROLL AT JANUARY 1966

					<i>Schools</i>	<i>Children</i>
Primary ..	..	..	..	..	24	7,775
Secondary	..	..	..	..	9	4,923
	Totals	..	..	..	33	12,698

School Nursing

Health Visitors and School Nurses made a total of 446 visits during the year. Attendances at sessions during the year at medical inspections, clinics and lectures, etc. totalled 486.

Defects found by Medical Inspection during the Year
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS
Pupils attending all MAINTAINED and ASSISTED SCHOOLS

<i>De- fect Code No.</i>	<i>Defect or Disease</i>	<i>PERIODIC INSPECTIONS</i>							
		<i>ENTRANTS</i>		<i>LEAVERS</i>		<i>OTHERS</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>	
		<i>Requi- ring treat- ment</i>	<i>Requi- ring obser- vation</i>	<i>Requi- ring treat- ment</i>	<i>Requi- ring obser- vation</i>	<i>Requi- ring treat- ment</i>	<i>Requi- ring obser- vation</i>	<i>Requi- ring treat- ment</i>	<i>Requi- ring obser- vation</i>
4	Skin	6	20	—	6	4	17	10	43
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ...	32	35	5	13	116	43	153	91
	(b) Squint ...	24	3	—	3	15	7	39	13
	(c) Other ...	2	1	1	5	2	4	5	10
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ...	6	18	—	4	5	9	11	31
	(b) Otitis Media ...	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	5
	(c) Other ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
7	Nose or Throat ...	43	41	1	7	27	39	71	87
8	Speech	3	10	—	1	4	3	7	14
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	2	—	2	—	6	—	10
10	Heart	—	12	—	3	3	5	3	20
11	Lungs	1	25	—	3	3	20	4	48
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	(b) Other ...	—	8	1	1	8	12	9	21
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ...	1	4	2	2	9	3	12	9
	(b) Feet	11	12	1	3	10	3	22	18
	(c) Other ...	4	16	1	3	6	8	11	27
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy ...	3	—	—	—	1	2	4	2
	(b) Other ...	1	12	—	—	2	6	3	18
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development	1	10	—	1	2	8	3	19
	(b) Stability ...	—	6	—	—	2	6	2	12
16	Abdomen	—	4	—	1	2	3	2	8
17	Other (excluding dental defects) ...	1	6	—	2	5	15	6	23
	TOTALS ...	139	250	12	61	226	223	377	534

INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

Number of <i>individual pupils</i> found infested during the year ..	14
Total number of individual examinations in the schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons (on request) ..	2,120

CLINICS

There is one school clinic at 9 Holland Street, Sutton Coldfield and the services available include the following:—

Aural Clinic; Dental Clinic; Chest Clinic; Eye Clinic;
B.C.G. Clinic; Consultation Clinic.

School children also received dental treatment at Boldmere, Falcon Lodge and Mere Green Child Welfare Centres, where there are excellently equipped dental surgeries.

An Orthopaedic After-Care Exercise Clinic for children is held at 49 Holland Street Child Welfare Centre.

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination of 13-year old school children commenced for the first time in January 1966. During the year 561 school children received B.C.G. vaccination locally. In addition 48 school children who attend schools outside the Borough received vaccination.

DENTAL SERVICE

During the year the Dental Service continued at much the same level.

The number of dental sessions per week was 31 this year compared with 32 last year. The number of inspection sessions was 144.1 for the year.

DENTAL SERVICE AT 31/12/1966

Clinics (Fixed)	4
Clinics (Mobile)	—
Dental Officers (Whole-time)	1
Dental Officers (Part-time)	6
Available sessions per week	31

DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT 1966

	A	B	C	D	E	F
No. of first Inspections at school ...	5,183	—	—	—	—	—
No. of first Inspections at clinic ...	—	1,384	—	—	—	—
No. of A and B found to require treatment	—	—	3,885	—	—	—
No. of A and B offered treatment...	—	—	—	3,803	—	—
No. of pupils re-inspected at Schools and Clinics	—	—	—	—	114	—
No. of E found to require treatment	—	—	—	—	—	101

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SUTTON COLDFIELD AT 31/12/1966

<i>Category</i>						<i>Referred during 1966</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blind	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Partially-sighted	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Partially Deaf	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Educationally sub-normal	..	..	..	..	..	12	67
Epileptic	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Maladjusted	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
Physically Handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	6	39
Speech	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Delicate	..	..	..	..	..	3	16
Total					..	24	145

	<i>Recorded during 1966</i>	<i>Total</i>
Recorded as unsuitable for education under Section 57 of the Education Act	—	25

TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT AT EYE CLINIC

Ophthalmic part-time staff

<i>Name</i>				<i>No. of sessions</i>
Dr. McCabe	..	..	..	45
Dr. Longmore	..	..	..	42

Total

Number of individual children who attended during the year:							
New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	373
Total number of attendances made by these children during the year							661
Number of individual children prescribed spectacles during the year:							
New Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Number of individual children referred for orthoptic treatment:							
(a) by County Orthoptists	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Number of individual children known to have received orthoptic treatment during the year:	<i>Total</i>
(a) by County Orthoptists	—
(b) by R.H.B. Orthoptists	43
Number of individual children treated for eye diseases at clinic (excluding errors of refraction and squint)	—
Total cases on register at end of year	1,241

SPEECH THERAPY

	<i>Total</i>
Number of sessions	327
Number of children on register for attendance at beginning of year	21
Number of first attendances during the year	81
Number of children recalled during the year after having been stood down in a <i>previous year</i>	38
Total number of children treated during the year	140
Number stood down under review during the year	44
Number discharged during the year:	
(a) Treatment completed	52
(b) Left district	2
(c) Ceased attendance	3
Total number of attendances	1,447

MINOR AILMENTS

There are no Minor Ailment Clinics held in Sutton Coldfield.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN BYE-LAWS

The number of children examined in connection with the above during the year totalled 181 and no child was refused a certificate.

It is of the utmost importance that these children be examined to ensure that the physical work incurred in their employment is within their capacity.

Once again I would appeal to all those shopkeepers and newsagents, milk suppliers and others who employ schoolchildren, to see that they comply with these regulations and have their proposed young employees examined before they start work.

**Medical Examination of Entrants to Courses for Teaching and
Appointments to the Teaching Profession**

During the year, medical examinations in connection with the above totalled 154. There were 29 examinations for the teaching profession and 125 examinations for entry to Training College.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This service commenced on 12th September 1966 after many difficulties regarding laboratory services and medical staff to take the tests.

It was finally decided that 15 tests could be done per week at Good Hope General Hospital in the Borough and the tests were taken by a part-time medical officer from this department. All clerical procedures were done in the department and the same clerk attended each clinic for completion of all necessary forms.

At the end of the year 221 smears had been taken and of these 10 required further investigation and 2 proved positive for cancer of cervix.

The number of applications for this service was so great that the waiting list at the end of the year 1966 was over 12 months.

